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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 32 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Plot To Murder Soviet Delegate To Disarmament Conference

ATTEMPT ON LITVINOFF'S LIFE PLANNED BY 'WHITE' RUSSIAN GUARDS

Swiss Federal Police On The "Qiu Vive"

WIRE TO ERIC DRUMMOND

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Berne.—The rumour that the Russian "White" guards are preparing to attempt on the life of Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, who is at present attending the Disarmament Conference, is current here as a result of telegram from Krestinsky, the Assistant Foreign Commissar, to Sir Eric Drummond, declaring that the Soviet Government has received authentic information that the Russian emigrants at Paris have organised a group of murderers with instructions to kill the Soviet delegate.

Although exhaustive enquiries by the Swiss Federal Police have hitherto revealed no evidence of the plot, the Government is taking all precautions.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PROPOSALS TO BE MODIFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Geneva. — The Disarmament Conference is engrossing public attention almost to the exclusion of events in Shangnai and Manchuria.

French disarmament proposals continue to be the subject of lively discussion in all quarters. It is generally felt that they will have to be very greatly modified in order to have hope of general acceptance.

It is felt, especialy in political conditions, if rigidly upheld, would destroy the whole scheme. Consequently to-morrow's speeches of Sir J. Simon and M. Tardieu, especially that of the former, are awaited with great interest as they will be bringing little more enlightenment, possibly indicating the trend of the Conference.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PUTSCH IN URUGNAY

President's Appeal For Offensive Against Reds

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Monte Vidio.—Troops and aeroplanes are guarding the Uruguay-Brazil frontier to prevent smuggling of arms and to allay fears following an intense Communist agitation.

The Nationalist leader Saravia has been arrested on suspicion of his being in league with the Communists. The "Reds" are being arrested and expelled from the country.

The President called a conference of leaders of all political parties last night at which he urged the necessity of united front against the Communist menace. It is feared that the Communist putsch may be attempted to-morrow which is a day of carnival.—Reuter.

No Demonstration At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

Motilal Day to-day was not attended by any demonstrations and consequently any incidents.

Two of the three sub-inspectors and one of the two head-constables who were injured in a recent bomb outrage have been successfully operated upon in a hospital, and fragments of bombs have been taken out.—

BONFIRES OF CLOTH AT CHOWPATTY & TAMBA KANTA

Police Disperse Crowds With Canes

GIRGAUM & BHULESHWAR "DICTATORS" ARRESTED

A crowd, several thousands strong that had assembled at Tambakanta, near Mumbadevi Temple, Bombay on Sunday evening to witness a Congress procession was dispersed by the police by resorting to a cane charge. The police officers suddenly rushed at the crowds swinging their canes right and left and bringing them down on the people who happened to be within their reach. There was a regular stampede following this new police offensive and the people ran pell mell.

CHARGE OF LATHI POLICE.

At Chowpaty Sea Face, where the attraction was a bon-fire of foreign cloth, the police contented themselves by chasing crowds with upraised lathies. Both the demonstrations were part of the day's programme arranged in connection with the "Boycott Day" and culminated in the arrest of 5 persons including the "Dictators" of the Bhuleshwar and Girgaum Wards.

POLICE PUT OUT BON-FIRE.

Another bon-fire blazing right in the middle of the Girgaum Back Road was put out by the Maharbavdi police late in the evening. Excited crowds held demonstrations and marched up to the Maharbavdi Police Station where they were dispersed.

New posters printed in bold black and red letters asking people to boycott luxuries among other things were found pasted to walls in different parts of the city.

BHULESHWAR "DICTATOR" UNDER ARREST.

The open space at Tambakanta where the procession was to start was occupied by lathi and armed police. A huge crowd gathered around and pressed to ward towards the meeting place. The police, all of a sudden, charged the crowds with canes. In the meantime the "Dictator" of the "C" Ward, Mr. Kesaria marched into the maidan along with another volunteer and they were promptly put under arrest. As they were being taken away in a police van the crowd cheered them.

After the dispersal of a part of the crowd some persons formed a procession and marched as far as the Mulji Jetha Market where it was dispersed again by the police.

Nearly two thousand people gathered at Chowpaty around a bon-fire of foreign cloth. The police arrived on the scene and arrested three persons. They were: Mr. Ramchandra Pandurang Bhole, "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward, Mr. Vithal Chandrabnag Kumtekar and Govind Dhondu.

SWAMI ANAND RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE-PARLE, Feb. 7.

On Saturday morning Swami Anand and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Sjt. Abdulla Sheth were released from Thana Jail with an order to report themselves to the police every day.

The police re-arrested on Saturday Sjt. Kishorlal G. Mashruwalla and Sjt. Dilkush B. Diwanji at Vile-Parle for disobeying the order calling upon them to report at the Police station every day. They have been removed to the Bandra lock-up, pending their trial before the City Magistrate, on Monday. They were released last Thursday from Thana Jail.

Sjt. Rajaram Dandekar, who was released from Thana Jail on January 21, was re-arrested by the police of Andheri at Versova on Friday. Along with him three volunteers were also arrested for selling "Bulletins." Sjt. Dandekar was tried at Bandra and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, one month's further imprisonment. The three juveniles were ordered to be sent to Borstal Jail, Dharwar.

ARRESTS ON FRIDAY.

On Friday morning at Vile Parle, two volunteers were arrested for selling bulletins. One was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for three years, while the other was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MULJI JETHA MARKET TO OPEN TO-DAY

The Mulji Jetha Market, the premier cloth market in Bombay dealing in foreign cloth, which has remained closed for nearly a month is re-opening to-day (Monday). Some merchants, however, are canvassing support for a move to keep the market entirely closed for a definite period or to keep the market open for business for a fixed number of days in a week as a mark of protest against the Ordinance regime. The latter method has already been adopted by the Stock Exchange.

The Market remained closed in the first instance for a week following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. After that attempts were made to re-open the market but there was vigorous picketing and a number of ladies were arrested while on duty at some of the shops in the market. This was the signal for the continuance of the hartal.

The Mangaldas Market which remained open on Sunday was picketed by women volunteers.

Carnera Gives Sound Thrashing To German Boxer

EARNEST GUHRING RETIRES FROM RING IN FIFTH ROUND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Berlin.—Carnera soundly thrashed the German Ernest Guhring in a boxing match programmed for 10 rounds.

Guhring gave up the match in the fifth round owing to an injured foot. He would almost certainly have been knocked out if the fight had continued.—Reuter.

IF A MAN HAS MORE THAN ONE LEGAL WIFE

A Puzzle For Round Table Knights

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

The Franchise Committee assembled at the Secretariat this morning to discuss matters with the Provincial Franchise Committee. Four members of the Committee were absent.

Discussions were confirmed to question of the extension of franchise but ranged over a variety of subjects including the effects of reducing property qualification, the question whether woman should be enfranchised through their husbands and if so what should be done when a man has more than one legal wife.

To-morrow or day after both the Committees will visit certain villages in the neighbourhood of Lucknow as Parliamentary members are anxious to form a clearer idea of the electoral conditions prevailing in rural areas.—A. P.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE AT LUCKNOW

Four Arrested For Carrying Black Flags

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

The chairman and all the members of the Franchise Committee (except one) arrived here this morning and were given a warm reception. There were no demonstrations by Congressites, but four persons were arrested in the city. They were found to carry black flags underneath their clothes.

The Committee is meeting informally at the secretariat.—A. P.

STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN MYSORE

MYSORE, Feb. 7.

A distinguished gathering attended last night the State banquet at Government House in honour of the States Enquiry Committee. His Highness the Yuvaraja proposed the toasts of His Majesty the King and the guests.

Rt. Hon'ble Davidson proposing the Maharaja's health referred to the deep sense of loyalty displayed by His Highness' subjects, bearing eloquent testimony to contentment, co-operation and goodwill obtaining under his beneficent rule.

Lord Hastings replying for the guests made grateful acknowledgement of the enthusiastic welcome the Committee had received from the Mysore Durbar and people.

After breakfast to-day, the party divided for big game, duck shootings and fishing, which provided several hours exhilerat-sports. The members later visited the Cauvery Dam and Irwin Canal. A. P.

"GIVE THE BRITISH A CHANCE !"

Shaukat Ali Will Manufacture Salt If They Break Their Word

"I am a soldier. If the Princes, Hindus, Muslims and the "depressed" classes combine, Britain will have to yield, but there will be rivers of blood. Before we take that course, let us give the British a chance for peaceful negotiations. If they break their word, I will plunge myself wholeheartedly into the movement and manufacture contraband salt, but that battle with the Government will be the final one in the history of India."

These sentiments were given expression to by Maulana Shaukat Ali at Mrs. Atiya Begum's party under the auspices of "Three Arts Circle" on Sunday evening at "Aaivane-e-Rafaat" Malabar Hill. The audience included quite a number of young men and women unaccustomed to hear political speeches.

IN COUNTRY'S CAUSE

Mrs. Atiya Begum in welcoming the guest of the evening said that Maulana Sahib was a great personality who was not working for himself but for the country.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, in the course of his speech, said that he was going to lead a mission to bring about goodwill in the country. He was once a rebel leader, but he had perforce to be an outlaw against his own colleagues, with whom he had worked for about 10 years..

CHANGE OF HEART.

Proceeding, the speaker said that while in England, he used to move about in various circles with a view to find out real feelings of Englishmen. He believed that there was a wonderful change of heart among Englishmen. On every occasion, kindness was shown towards him. Racial and colour questions were fast disappearing.

"BOTH CAN'T BREAK HIM."

Continuing Mr. Shaukat Ali remarked that the Congress wanted to 'break' him and the British also desired the same but both of them could not do anything of that kind. He was a fearless and a frank soldier. Patriotism was no monopoly of those, who shouted "Allaho Akbar" and "Vande Mataram".

Concluding the speaker observed that Mahatma Gandhi was a God's good man. The speaker was also a God's man, to whom they should listen and think for themselves. He was going to see the Viceroy shortly and tell him that the Frontier people were the bravest in the world. During his conversation with the Viceroy he was going to use his persuasive power to the utmost in order to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

Later on the Maulana was entertained to music by Sjt. Shankarrao Gorag, and the party dispersed.

'NO COMPROMISE POLICY OF CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT"

Liberal Leaders Express Strong Dissent

URGE REPEAL OF ORDINANCES

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided at a meeting of the Council of National Liberal Federation to-day which adopted resolutions condemning the attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal, expressing disappointment that no encouraging progress had been made at the Round Table Conference, dissatisfaction at the composition of the Round Table Conference Committees and concern at the alarming development in recent weeks calculated to increase bitterness.

The meeting also expressed strong dissent from the policy of no compromise on the part of both Congress and Government as announced by the Viceroy and urged repeal or modification of the ordinances, the inauguration of a policy of conciliation and the introduction of new constitution with responsible Central Government.—A. P.

More Japanese Troops For Shanghai

CHINA TO RETALIATE

MINISTRY OF WAR ANNOUNCES THEIR INTENTION OF USING PLANES AGAINST JAPANESE

It is understood that Japan intends to send more troops to Shanghai to re-inforce the Marines.

Tokyo pressmen were assured by Admiral Osumi that the re-inforcements are meant only for the defence of Japanese citizens.

The Chinese Ministry of War announce their intention of many aeroplanes against the Japanese.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rugby.—The British, United States, French and Italian Governments are conferring as to the reply to be made to the Japanese note sent in response to the proposals for ending the Far East dispute. Britain has supported further the American representations made to Tokyo regarding the use of the Shanghai International Settlement as the basis for operations.

"FOR DEFENCE ONLY."

The Japanese Minister of Marine, Admiral Osumi, has assured the British correspondents at Tokyo that the Japanese troops which were being sent to the Shanghai neighbourhood, were intended solely for the defence of the Japanese and would be withdrawn immediately the danger to them terminated.

It is understood that 10,00 are being sent, the ostensible reason being that the force of marines estimated at 3,000 is inadequate for the measure they have undertaken.

CHINA TO USE AEROPLANES AGAINST JAPANESE.

The Chinese Ministry of War announces their intention to use aeroplanes against Japanese. The 'planes, it is stated, will not be bombers, and all possible care has been taken so that the safety of foreigners in the International Settlement will not be imperilled.—B.O.W.

CHINESE DEFEND WOOSUNG VILLAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Shanghai.—The Chinese are dauntlessly defending Woosung village which is attacked by an advance guard of the Japanese Army Division and is fired on by the Japanese destroyers and armoured cars from Shanghai. Fisherfolk inhabitants are fleeing to the countryside.—Reuter.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Taken To Bareilly Jail

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru was taken to-day to Bareilly Jail. He was removed from Naini Jail in a lorry and was taken to Saraigopal a wayside station, where he was put in a train for Bareilly.—A. P.

KAKA KALELKAR

A Premature Report

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

Kaka Kalelkar was not released on parole to-day as stated in earlier message but it is understood he will be released to-morrow.—A. P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

ATTEMPT ON BENGAL GOVERNOR'S LIFE

Girl's Parents Marched To Police Station

CALCUTTA, February 7.

It is understood that the parents of Miss Bina Das, who was arrested yesterday in connection with alleged shooting of Bengal Governor were taken to-day to the Special Branch Office where they made a statement. They saw Bina who was supplied with clothes.

The parents' house in south Calcutta was searched last night and some photos were seized by police. Bina's room in Diocesan College Hostel was also searched.

No other arrest has so far been made in this connection.—A.P.

(Earlier News On Page 12.)

LAHORE PRESS ORDERED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

Two Volunteers Arrested

LAHORE, February 7.

A notice under emergency powers Ordinance has been served on the keeper of Magbul Press demanding security of Rs. 1,500 on the basis of publication of a poster which has been proscribed by the Punjab Government.

The daily "Ahrars" Id number issued this morning was confiscated by the Punjab Government.

Two volunteers were arrested this evening for picketing.—A.P.

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A R6689

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A 4362

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A M

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A R6674

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A R6673

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P

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EARN Rs. 6 to 60 daily without losing anything by getting New York Cotton forecast from Rs. 10 to 100; if incorrect Rs. 2 to 20 penalty given. PROF. SHROFF'S Bhagyodya Office, opposite Pigeon Stand, 5, Mint Road.
P R6676

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Contract to be given for sale of cocoanuts from trees on Juhu Estate, write or see BHAGWANLAL P. WORAH, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6664

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L R6648.

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NOTICE

AN INTRAMURAL DRAINAGE SCHEME, consisting of construction of drains, consolidation of roads, and pavements of streets, etc., in Montgomery Town Municipal area is to be executed for Montgomery Municipality. Only reputed contractors or firms with previous experience in this line are required to state their experience and submit tenders on the prescribed form of Montgomery Municipality costing rupee one. The official scheme amounting to over five lakhs rupees prepared by the P. W. D. is in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, Lahore, and can be inspected there. Any changes suggested in the official scheme will be considered by the undersigned. Tenders should reach the undersigned before 31st of March, 1932. For further information apply to:—

BABA HARBANS SINGH, BEDI,
President,
Municipal Committee,
Montgomery (Punjab).
4359

NOTICE

CONTRACTS for running motor service between Dharampur and Nasik will be given on 20-2-1932 at 10 a.m. in the office of the undersigned. Those desirous of going in for the same should present themselves before the undersigned or send their duly authorised agents. Terms and other particulars will be read over to them at the time.

(Sd.) D. V. SARAIYA.
Political Secretary, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat).
4353

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1932, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) to (d) Letters from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting vacancies that have occurred on the Special Committees, and (e) election of Members to those Committees.

2. Interpellations under section 66-A of the Municipal Act.

3-10. Letters from retired Municipal labour staff or heirs of deceased Municipal Servants—Applying for gratuities, etc., in consideration of their service in the Municipality.

11. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, London—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Congress to be held at Brighton in July 1932.

12. Letter from the Superioress, St. Catherine's Rescue Home—Forwarding the Annual Report and the Balance Sheet of the Home for the year 1931.

13. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding the Annual Report containing the audited statement of accounts of the League for the year 1930.

14. Letter from the Organising General Secretary, Training Institute for Women, Bombay—Suggesting a scheme of Educational Reconstruction.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

15. Recommending sanction to the variation of the terms of the sale of a piece of Municipal land at Mahaluxmi to Bai Motibal Rashid Irani.

16. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's report as to the total saving effected by the adoption of the proposal not to raise the current year's loan in the open market, etc.

17. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors, pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

18. Regarding the question of renewing the lease of one of the Development Department chawls and certain additional rooms in an adjacent chawl at Naigaum for housing the menial staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College.

19. Recommending sanction to a reduction in the rent of certain bungalows on Sethna Hill, Worli, leased from the City Improvement Trust for providing quarters for the Engineers at Love Grove Pumping Station.

20. Forwarding the Commissioner's report regarding the rate charged to the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., for water supplied for road construction purposes, etc.

21. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,200 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the payment of a special compensation to the legal heirs of a deceased Supervisor of the Encroachment Department.

22. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 117-14-8 to meet the share of the Municipal taxes payable by the Town Duty Office in respect of an Improvement Trust Chowki near Sion Causeway.

23. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

24. Recommending sanction to the continuance upto the end of the year 1932-33 of the arrangements made for carrying on the work of the Land Manager.

25-26 Statements of Budget Transfers (25) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee and (26) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

27. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

28. Submitting an Interim Report as to the steps taken by the Schools Committee for the treatment of affected schools children.

29 Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

30. Reporting on the question of changing the designation of the post of the Secretary, Schools Committee, and revising its grade.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

31. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheline Stephensi, the malaria carrier mosquitoes during the month of December 1931.

32. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

33-36. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal labour staff or from the heirs of deceased Municipal Servants.

37. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the fourth quarter of 1931.

38. Forwarding a quarterly statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.

39 The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1930-31 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

40. Appointing Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt. C.I.E., to be a member of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee vice Mr G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., resigned.

41. Appointing Mr. Sultan Ali M. Chinoy to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. Manu Subedar, resigned.

42. Letter from Mr. C. V. Jerajani—Intimating that Mr. Mulraj Karsondas will not be able to attend any meetings of the Corporation as he has been interned on Political grounds.

43. Letter from Mr. Manu Subedar—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

44. Letter from Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I.—Resigning his appointment as a member of the Municipal Corporation.

45. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the name of a Councillor who had ceased to be a member of a Consultative Committee.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION

46. Regarding the creation of five new posts of Chief Clerks in the Assessment and Collection Department, etc.

47. Regarding draft amendments to the Municipal Act in connection with proposals to modify the procedure for the reappropriation of Budget grants.

48. Regarding the question of letting out certain vacant mutton stalls in Erskine Road Market for mincing purposes, etc.

49. Regarding a request to prohibit hawkers of tea and other estables from hawking on the premises of the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

50. Regarding certain allegations made by goats and sheep merchants against the conduct of the Assistant Superintendent of the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

51. Regarding the question of either reducing the staff employed at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the Turner Sanatorium or of increasing the number of Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries, with a view to taking full advantage of the staff employed at these Institutions.

52. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

53. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's Weekly Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

54. From Dr. Pooney H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a public water trough at the juncture of Kazi Syed Street and Masjid Bunder Road on the demolition of the existing trough thereat, etc.

55-56. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—(55) For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to authorize the Municipality to carry out inspection of Traders' premises in respect of weights and measures used by them, etc., and (56) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a representation sent to him by the residents of Tamhakanta, Mumbadevi, etc., objecting to the location of public conveniences in the vicinity and requesting him to stop their construction.

57. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. V. D. Govindjee—For keeping the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden open from 5 a.m. (S.T.) and for requiring that the chimneys of an adjoining building be raised so as to remove the smoke nuisance therefrom.

58. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to alleviate the nuisance caused by the smoke emanating from the chimney of the incinerator in the compound of the Haffkine Institute, Parel, to the pupils of the Municipal School, and the residents in the locality.

59. (a) From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. W. H. Nelson, C.B.E., an ex-Councillor; (b) and (c) from Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. G. I. Griffiths—To the same effect.

60. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora and other Councillors—For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the desirability of levying town duty on foreign cotton imported into the City.

61. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri and other Councillors—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to move the Railway authorities to transfer the traffic in baskets of live fowl from Masjid Station.

62. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars as to the expenditure incurred on the purchase of materials in connection with the extension of the sewage outfall at Love Grove.

63. From Mr. P. G. Shasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal—For obtaining a report from the Works Committee as to the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to permit of passages less than 20 ft. in width being provided for pedestrian traffic only.

64. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For moving the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to ask the Railway Authorities to repair the approach road to their Dadar Station running from the Tilak Bridge to Dadar Main Road.

65. From Dr. M. V. Mehta, O.B.E.—Regarding arrangements for the attendance of lady doctors at dispensaries for women, etc.

66. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to empower the Corporation to advance loans for the construction of residential buildings on Municipal plots.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th Feb. 1932.
4389

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED that with effect from 30-1-1932 the name of "THE NEW GINNING PRESSING & MFG., CO., LTD." has been changed to "THE CHALISGAON SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN MILLS COMPANY LIMITED." Henceforth all the communications should be addressed to the changed name of the Company.

NARAYAN BANKAT,
Agents.
Chalisgaon,
3-2-1932. 4363

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 414 of 1931.

Re: ESTATE OF DR. BURJORJI SORABJI SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon, without the Fort:
..... A Deceased Debtor.
Exparte: Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., & Another; ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 2nd day of February, 1932, an order under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction for administration in Insolvency of the estate of the abovenamed deceased Debtor.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4370

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Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb.
Jenoa ,,	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb.
Yamaga-a Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
r Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
*Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar	2 April.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	16 Feb.	3 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	2 Mar.	19 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	24 Feb.	1 Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.

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(With 50 song hits)
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Cameraman:
Mr. GORDHAN PATEL
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This kell-known subject has been so nicely treated that, even those who do not know Telugu, can understand and enjoy it.
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajbhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. per half year will be allowed.
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General Manager.

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China's New Economic Policy

National Unity Through Economic Reconstruction

(BY CHEN KUNG-PO.)

The following is a summary of the address recently delivered in Nanking by Mr. Chen Kung-Po Minister of Industry:—

Recently, the Kuo-Min Tang, the State, nay, the Chinese nation as a whole has been shaken to its very foundation. Being as we are citizens of the Chinese Republic and members of the Kuo-Min Tang, we can certainly not shun difficulties nor shirk responsibility at a time when the very existence of the nation is in danger.

Moreover, the main object, which we have been striving to attain, is a democratic government for the people and the realization of democratic centralization of power within the Party. While as a result of past and present complications, this object is still far from being realized, its accomplishment has however been now rendered possible. Whether we shall be completely successful or only partially depends on how far the people and the comrades are determined to fight for it.

COLOSSAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is for attainment of this now realizable object, for the overcoming of the present national difficulties and finally, for the rebuilding of the foundation of the Party and the nation that we have assumed, without hesitation and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, this colossal responsibility. In short, it is in a supreme attempt to lead the nation to salvation that we have come to the Capital.

THE THREE WAYS.

In my opinion, there are three possible means of attaining national unity, firstly, by armed force, secondly, by political means and thirdly, by economic reconstruction.

Military force, though it may bring about a temporary and transient unity, can never have permanent and lasting effect. For the comparative weakness of the Revolutionary army in China as well as the limited resources at its disposal have rendered the complete annihilation of our enemy a virtual impossibility. Recourse must therefore be had to such tactics as may bring about a weakening of our enemy's strength. Enemy forces have therefore been taken into our fold and incorporated in the Revolutionary army. The result has been that the Revolutionary army, being overwhelmed in numbers by the counter-Revolutionary (incorporated) forces, has in its turn become perverted into reactionary forces, or at any rate, been considerably weakened. When another testing time came, this weakened and polluted Revolutionary force could not escape total collapse and disintegration. This is a fact to which our recent history has borne eloquent testimony, and one for which we must hold ourselves responsible.

Secondly, let us see whether it is possible to attain lasting unity through political means.

Now, politics is essentially the reflection of the prevailing social institutions. Since the Opium War of 1840, the Chinese society has degenerated into a state of glaring incongruities—the century old feudalistic system has been struggling desperately against the modern State while the primitive economic structure of the country, still lingering in the agricultural stage, has found itself powerless to deal with the influx of machine-made products. The foundations of Chinese society shaken, the theughts and morals of the people present violent contradictory tendencies. The social structure having thus collapsed, the political organization has been left without a sound foundation. Every form of political organization has been experimented with—what with parliaments, constitutions, unification by force regional confederations—but none has proved effective in producing a stable and unified government.

It is therefore only through economic reconstruction that real and lasting unity can be effected.

My one object is, as has been stated, to achieve national unity through economic reconstruction. Now, in present-day China, when there is not even the semblance of organization and collective effort, it would be idle to attempt the mobilization of Capital and Labour. Moreover, at a moment when foreign aggressions are so pressing and when civil strife has just been liquidated, it would be equally futile to hope that foreign investments will be available at least for some time to come.

FIVE YEAR PLAN.

I should like therefore to disclose to you what I consider to be the minimum requirement, namely, the building up of a center for heavy industries within a period of five years. As for the location of this center, there can obviously be no more suitable place than the rich Yangtsze Valley.

My plan is somewhat like this. In the first place, a large-scale power plant is to be built in the upper reaches of the Yantsze. In the meantime, I hope that the various trunk railway lines in the South-East—the Nanking-Hankow, Hankow-Canton, Canton-Foochow lines, and a line along the Chekiang coast,—will be completed within the next five years. The construction of such a power plant will facilitate considerably the building up of this proposed industrial center as well as the development of private small-scale industries, while the completion of these south-eastern trunk lines will serve not only to wrest the economic and industrial power from foreign interest but also stabilize the political position of Nanking as the National Capital. With such a radiating center built up, the foundation for the economic structure will be firmly laid. Political organization, which is nothing but a replica of the social structure, will also become stablized.

Moreover, since the rich raw materials in the North-West and the region north of the Yellow River will have an outlet in our own manufacturing center in the Yangtsze Valley the economic relation between the North and South will also be firmly cemented. Thus, without having recourse to the use of force national unity will be achieved through mutual economic inter-dependence. This is the result of my close observation during the past few years and represents also my main desire during these years.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE.

I have consistently maintaised the view that in such a quasi-colonial State like China, Capital must receive the same measure of protection as Labour and that they must be promoted and developed side by side. Whatever may be the opinion of my fellow countrymen—whether concurring with me or dissenting from me—I will never depart from this basic principle.

In a country of such dire poverty as China, we should not hesitate, in order to develop our industries, to welcome foreign capital. If we are prepared to welcome even foreign capital, how much more do we welcome and wish to protect our own capital!

In the present-day China, we must not only encourage the investment of our compatriots, and give them every facility for the development of private industrial enterprises, but also create in them a spirit of reconstruction. While I am not the school of Adam Smith, I firmly believe that if China is to emancipate herself from her present state of economic servitude, there is no other way than to give the people every opportunity to carry on their reconstructive activities. We are not merely indulging in lip-service, but are earnestly trying to re-build the nation.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

As regards Labour, it has been the settled policy of the Kuo-Min Tang to protect and better the condition of the working classes. The reasons for such a policy are obvious. Now, in the first place, the development of Capital depends upon that of production, while the latter depends in turn upon the increase of the consuming power of the people. If the working classes should find it difficult even to eke out a bare subsistence, how can they be expected to increase their purchasing or consuming capacity?

Secondly, we cannot rely solely upon Capital for the production of wealth. Labour is also an important and indispensable factor of production. If the working classes are condemned to live under conditions which deny to them even the enjoyment of normal health, their productive efficiency will be seriously impaired. Finally, the progress of a nation depends to a large extent upon the individual development of the people. A high standard of living should therefore be secured for merchants, laborers as well as peasants, for only so, can the fullest development of their mental and physical faculties be ensured. It is only when the people are in possession of sound mental and physical faculties that the life of a nation can be perpetuated.

One may hold me up for ridicule for having turned into another Alexander Hamilton. But at this moment, when China is on the verge of extinction as an independent State, I would rather prefer being a realistic Hamilton than a Utopian and impractical Revolutionist.

I have thus explained briefly my object, my feelings, my hopes and my policies. But even this minimum hope is not one which can be realized at one jump, nor can it be successfully accomplished by the mere handful of Government officials. I hope that the entire nation will give their wholehearted support to the Government, and to me, in building up, within the shortest possible time, the rudimentary foundation of the nation. If only we can fix a definite time-limit and draw up a definite programme, it is my belief that in the realization of this will be found not only the solution of the various problems now confronting China, but also the building up of an ideal China in the future.—"The People's Tribune," Shanghai.

MRS. PRABHU TO GET BACK HER 'THALI'

Madras Govt. Orders Inquiry Into Tellicherry Incident

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN KERALA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 6.

Mr. Dodwell, I. C. S., was ordered by the Government to return at once to Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu her "Thali" which he had ordered her to surrender with all other jewels she wore at the time of her conviction for picketing, towards the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on her besides 6 months' rigorous. The Government have called for a full report on this incident.

Two other ladies were convicted with Mrs. Prabhu for picketing foreign cloth shops in Tellichery. Mr. L. S. Prabhu is already in jail.

TALUK BOARD WALK OUT.

The President of Walliwanad Taluk Board disallowed a resolution for 15 minutes adjournment to protest against the Government's policy. Three members walked out as a protest. The Board nevertheless passed a resolution regretting the Viceroy's refusal to an interview to Gandhiji.

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA.

The Guruvayur Temple has been re-opened for daily worship. Satyagraha however continues as the authorities do not admit the prohibited classes of Hindus into the temple. The police are watching as before.

Several volunteers have been arrested in Cannanore, for picketing foreign cloth shops, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

VANAR CAPTAIN JAILED.

Kanari, Captain of Vanar Sena was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. He sustained injuries in a lathi charge on a prohibited meeting.

N. Nambier was sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the Court for distributing Congress leaflets.

Two volunteers in Tellichery were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous and Rs. 100 fine for distributing leaflets. Two were arrested in Quilandy for a flag procession.

Several volunteers have been sentenced in Calicut for picketing foreign cloth shops.

ARRESTS AT PALGHAT.

Khaddar clad volunteers proceeded to celebrate flag day in Palghat with a procession. Eight of them were arrested. A notice was served on Srimathi Devaki Amma prohibiting her from doing Congress work.

Mr. P. Moosa, Municipal Councillor and a leader of Kerala Muslim Mejlies in Tellichery was arrested for leading a procession. Mr. Pokker, Secretary of Young Men's Muslim League and a Hindu volunteer were arrested for cloth picketing.

Volunteers who proceeded to the Calicut beach for flag salutation were arrested, while another batch hoisted a flag on the maidan in front of the Huzur office and were arrested. They were let off later.

Ban On National Education!

KATHIAWAR INSTITUTIONS TO BE CLOSED DOWN?

Agent's Correspondence With States

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 6.

I learn from a reliable source that the Agent to the Governor, Western India, is in private correspondence with the Kathiawad States regarding the closing of all National Educational Institutions in Kathiawad.

It is believed that if the States concerned do not of their own accord, do so, the agency will seal such institutions and keep them under police guard. This action is being taken, as it is feared that the boycott and civil disobedience movements get strength in Kathiawad by the help of the workers of these National Institutions.

The Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, Bhavnagar, Rastriya Shala Wadhwan and Rastriya Shala at Rajkot are likely to come under the ban.

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Start your little ones on Horlick's to-day—and use the handy Horlick's Mixer to prepare it

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HOW would you like to have baby photographed by a well-known photographer without charge? Well, you can, because we have arranged with Messrs. Russell Studios, the well-known photographers of Churchgate Street, Bombay, to photograph your baby and send the bill to us!

All you have to do is to take your child, together with ten labels from Horlick's Malted Milk bottles, to Messrs. Russell Studios and in two days they will have the photograph ready for you.

And more than that. We shall keep copies of the photographs and in May award a prize to the mother of the bonniest baby!

So start giving your little one Horlick's to-day and save the labels from the bottles. This offer closes on April 30th, 1932.

This offer is open until April 30th, 1932

Children must be not older than 6 years

HORLICK'S

The Original Malted Milk

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

"Labour Day" At Nagpur

MR. RUIKAR'S PLEA FOR GENERAL STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

"Labour Day" was celebrated here last evening.

Five Unions responded to the call of the Trade Union Congress and processions of workers carrying Red Flags poured into the maidan opposite the old G.I.P. Station where a mass meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Trade Union Congress.

"SCANDALOUSLY LOW WAGES"

In his presidential address, Mr. Ruiker criticised the action of the Government in launching the repressive policy and alienating the sympathies of those who were striving to find a common basis of agreement. He pointed out that all over the country the workers whose wages were already scandalously low were being subjected to wage cut, short time and also unemployment. "Forty-two thousand Railwaymen have already been deprived of their jobs and the sword of retrenchment is still hanging. We must therefore prepare for a general strike, and make use of the only peaceful weapon in our hands" concluded Mr. Ruiker.

Mr. Kalappa who followed Mr. Ruiker restricted his speech only to the wage-cut policy of the Railway Administrations and deplored the absence of an unemployment benefit scheme, as in England.

STARVING STRIKERS.

Mr. Naidoo and Mr. Mohanlal (both of the G.I.P. Union) condemned the action of the Railway authorities in starving over 5000 strikers for the last two years. The meeting then passed six resolutions concerning the Indian workers and the Congress as a whole and five resolutions referring to the local grievances.

Dhandhuka Convictions

(From Our Correspondent).

DHANHUKA, Feb. 6.

The police raided the house of Sjt. Ishvarlal Vyas and recovered Rs. 200 fine seizing materials including bedding, bed steads, etc. The fines of Messrs. Hargovan Bhurabhai and Maneklal Vithalji are also recovered and both the merchants have been released.

Sjt. Harjivandas is sentenced to 6 months R.I. and Rs. 200 in default eight weeks more. Sjt. Kantilal Shah is sentenced to 3 months R.I. for distributing unauthorised pamphlets. Sjt. Jethalal Purshottam is sentenced to 3 months and Rs. 25 fine ine default 4 weeks more.

The ladies who were kept in lock-up in Ahmedabad have been released.

"WAR COUNCILLOR" CANED

Arrested With Four Ladies

"GANDHI-DAY" SEQUEL AT GUNTUR

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR, Feb. 4.

For celebrating the "Gandhi Day" at Guntur by marching in procession carrying national flags and exhibiting a placard containing the words "Guntur District War Council," Mr. P. Ramachandradu and five ladies were arrested this evening.

Mr. Ramachandradu was caned severely. One of the arrested ladies is "enceinte" while another had in her arms her little baby.

HEALTH OF C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department, Central Provinces:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 30th January 1932, was 121 against 111 in the preceding week.

625 attacks and 110 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 665 attacks and 108 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the decline in all the infected districts except Wardha and Betul.

Small-pox contributed 50 attacks with 11 deaths during the week against 34 attacks with 3 deaths in the preceding week. The disease increased in Nagpur, Wardha and Amraoti districts.

One case of Diphtheria was reported from Jubbulpore Cantonment.

Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas.

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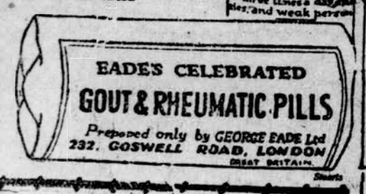

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1 Gallon tin	Rs. 7-0-0

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"Egotistical Notions Of Self-Sufficiency"

How Modern Progress Shows Up Their Futility

Mr. Hugh McCurdy Woodward of Department of Philosophy of Education, Brigham Young University writes in "World Unity":—

There have been ages of moral and social disintegration and ages of social and moral reconstruction, ages of doubt and skepticism, and ages of faith and affirmation. This is an age of all these combined, an age when everything from the concept of an atom to that of God has been subject to the impartial questioning of the scientific method; when most of the moral standards, religious codes, and established systems tremble under the vigorous scrutiny of man's dispassionate search for the deeper truths and realities of life. In such a period of cross currents and diverse opinions, it is natural for the mind to seek a philosophy capable of co-ordinating and systematizing the whole.

The work of science has made the earth so small that the major systems of thought have been brought fact to face with one another. We are just emerging out of a period when each part of the world thought of itself as the most important part—thought of itself as representing what it has been pleased to term, "the most advanced civilization."

CATASTROPHIC CHANGE.

During the last half century many things have happened to disturb these egotistical notions of self-sufficiency. China finds herself torn from center to circumference with forces she had not known before. India's pride is hurt. England herself is just now suffering a severe shock—a reaction from the so-called civilization which she has forced upon the world. The great kultur of Germany has been halted. Those in control in the United States, the last stronghold of capitalism, are not free from a fear that some unseen force, not previously reckoned with, will break the beams of their economic structure, and cause it to tumble down upon them. The fate of Russia hangs in the balance. Some of the best minds of Japan are not sure whether it is worth the expense and effort which that nation is now expending to hold her present "place in the sun." France, living, largely on the achievements of the past suffers under a constant fear complex.

It is within the last quarter of a century, in fact, since the World War, that these nations have become definitely aware of the nature of one another. Their emerging into the consciousness of the masses is like so many boys in a pool where each thinks of himself as the only one present, but where all come up at once. To many, the surprise is shocking. The claims to supremacy are vigorous. The fact is, these nations, like the boys, are all in a common pool facing the stern reality that somehow they must get along together. But the philosophies are different, economic systems clash, prides are wounded and great invested interests hesitate to acknowledge their responsibilities to an enlarged social order.

Strange figures emerge as the nations of the world face one another. Imperialism meets its match in the spirit of self-determination. Special privileges and vested rights tremble as they look upon the face of social justice. Greed and ambition for wealth and power, backed by the armies and navies of the world, show their ugly teeth at every benevolent and altruistic figure they encounter. Capitalism and the rights of labor clash. Selfishness and altruistic services stand staring at each other. Lust and sense gratification shy at the twin sisters of temperance and self-control. Self-effort meets inherited greatness with a challenge. Great centralization of power, coupled with scientific knowledge, threatens the very foundations of of democracy.

MANY DISTURBING QUESTIONS.

Nations in haste ponder feverishly many questions. Is there any way to rid the world of this fear complex which saps the vitality of nations with the enormous burdens of maintaining great armaments of war? Are the interests which tremble and demand protection, worthy of protection? If nations were willing to do the right thing, would they be afraid of one another? Can the masses be educated to see that what is good for the whole is also the best good for the units? Is there any means of control which will give men the vision to cease both this animal selfishness and barbarous destruction?

These international problems mentioned merely as a background, for if this picture of the nations facing each other in the realm of their political and economic interests is important, the picture of the individual facing himself in the realm of social, moral and religious relations is still more important.

Here again things have happened. Modern science with its impersonal and more or less ruthless methods has dared to question the established codes of morality which held the loyalties of men. Religion has been asked to submit its case before the tribunal of facts and reasons. Superstitions and traditions have been brought into Court and questioned and cross questioned. Systems supposed to have been established by the fiat of God have not escaped the hearing. Authority everywhere and in all lines of life has been asked to present its credentials. Personal authority has been disrobed of its power and aloofness. The modern mind is no longer content to quote as final authority the words of Socrates, Aristotle, Confucius, Buddha, or even Jesus, not because these men have been lowered in the estimation of the world, but because the modern mind seeks beyond the authoritative statement for its reasons.

AUTHORITY—A THING TO BE ACHIEVED.

Everywhere the progressive intelligence of the age is coming to look upon authority as a thing to be achieved rather than inherited—a thing of insight and genuine influence rather than of position. A privilege to lead in the direction of the light rather than a right to dominate the minds of men. It becomes increasingly difficult to pick out the authorities of to-day, whose influence will extend to the next generation. One generation of Jews, ostracized, excommunicated and consigned to hell a Spinoza. The children of these same Jews declared him the greatest Jewish mind since Jesus. This breakdown of personal authority in the realm of science, philosophy and religion has had many far reaching effects. The true scientist in every field has, with sincerity, honesty, and a passion to know the truth, questioned the old form, not in spirit of disrespect, but with the idea of a better understanding.

SUCCESS OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

The success of the scientific method has given it great popularity. As is the case with all things which become popular, science has gained a superficial loyalty of the unthinking masses. The word "science" to many has been endowed with magical power. It has become, with some, even more tyrannical than the personal authority which it has displaced. Individuals who have become worshipers at the shrine of science without becoming worthy representatives of it, mistake the inquiry of the masters of science for criticism. Without thought or reason they mistake inquiry for denial; and thus proceed to deny. Then there is the class below these who take up the popular thing without reason or rhyme. Like a child in the china closet, with a hammer of thoughtless denunciation, they proceed to destroy the idols of the past which have been the objects of man's faith and hope. Since it is so much easier to destroy than to construct, the number of those who are left without foundation, increases rapidly.

The first quarter of the twentieth century finds an increasing number with their foundations crumbling. Men and women are doing many things but thousands are wondering if there is any point to it all. People everywhere are busy with numerous tasks but not quite sure whether one pursuit is more important than another. The pictures which have upheld and organized men's motives, aims, and values in the past have been destroyed. From many indications it is evident that there is an increase in the number of individuals who sincerely ask: "Is life worth the living? Is all this struggle leading to any particular goal?"

Walter Lippman in his "Preface to Morals" suggests that "the modern man has freed himself from many of the so-called superstitions, but he has not made peace with the underlying conditions which give rise to the need of his old ideas". The destruction of the old standards and ideals has furnished many a thrill but now that these standards are knocked down, the destroyer too often is like the young man, "all dressed up with no place to go."

LEARN TO AFFIRM.

Professor Jay William Hudson, a contemporary American philosopher, fittingly described this very large class of humanity when he said: "The man of to-day has thought just enough to see the fallacies in the traditional forms of what used to be the great verities. He has not thought enough to see that these great verities need not disappear merely because their ancient reasons are faulty. Above all, he has not thought enough to adjust these verities to all the new means of proof that a complete logic insists upon before a final judgment is made. The modern man has though enough to deny great things; he has not thought enough to affirm great things."

Not having the trusted standards of the past to guide them, many follow the impulse of the moment. Pleasure seeking in the indulgence of the physical has become a dominant characteristic of the age. Much of life seems to be taking the line of least resistance. Hedonism has become widespread through Europe and America. It is an age of moral skepticism and moral doubt. Many have lost their moral bearings. Some try to find a way out by turning to the quest of power and knowledge. Others would substitute beauty and art for morals. It is plain, however, to the moral philosopher that neither knowledge nor art is a substitute for morals. In many sections there is a sex madness equal almost to the fires of Corinth and Babylon. People are ready to sample every novel social adjustment. We have Judge Lindsey with his companionate marriage; Dr. and Mrs. Russell with their more or less refined promiscuity; Mrs. Sanger with her vigorous drive for birth control. There is in all the urban centres a decided tendency to shirk the responsibilities of married life. Many devises are on foot to enable the individual to taste the pleasure of life with the least amount of obligation. These are not new things in the world, they are old proposals in a new dress. Most of them have been tried over and over throughout the ages and found wanting.

As a result of all this uncertainty the modern mind ponders many questions. Is the universe friendly? Are we living in a world of caprice, chance and uncertainty, or are we living in a world of law, uniformity, and dependability? Is there a moral order in nature as exact as the physical order, or do morals depend upon social conscience or current opinion? Is there a good life? Is it a life of temperance or of indulgence? Is one life any better than another? If so, is it possible to discern the principles which lead to it? Is man the slave of blind automatic forces, or can he become master of his own fate? Is his salvation by grace or by self-effort? Does knowledge help the good life? If so, just what is its function? Is there a "path," a "way" or a "plan" which is safe for us to follow? Is the "Brotherhood of Man" an idle dream or does it represent a possibility?

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MORE CENTENARIES IN 1932

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last I have placed before your readers the names of celebrities chiefly in Europe whose Centenaries fall during the current year. There are certain poets, dramatists and philosophers whose centenaries have not been noted in the Daily Mail Year Book 1932,' which are as follows:

2nd February death of George Crabbe, "The Poet of the Poor".

21st September death of Sir Walter Scott the poet and novelist. He was born in 1771 and the Centenary of his birth was celebrated on 9th August 1871. Thomas Norton the Tragedian was born in 1532 so that we have the fourth centenary of his birth this year.

John Locke, the talented author of "Civil Government" was born in 1632 so that we have this year the ter-centenary of his birth. We have the bi-centenary of the birth of the Comedian George Colman this year and also that of another Comedian Richard Cumberland.

The celebrated propounder of the Utilitarian philosophy Jeremy Bentham died in 1832.

INDIAN CELEBRITIES.

We now come to the European and Indians whose Centenary falls in 1932:—

12th January Sir John James Hood Gordon. K. C. B., Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office (Born 1832).

27th January Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell D. D., Founder of the Madras system of education (died in 1832.)

28th January Lt. Col. Patrick Stewart, Director General of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. He died in 1865 aged only 33. And Sir Charles Hohn Stanley Gough of the Bhutan and Afghan War. He died in 1912. And also Justice Sir T. Muthuswamy Aiyar of Madras. (Born in 1832.)

26th February, Dr. Thomas Anderson. (Born in 1832).

5th April Naoroji Rustom Maneck (Sethna) Owner of the Naoroji Hill at Mazagaon. While in England he was presented with a robe of honour by the E. I. Company. He was born in 1732

19th May. Major Charles Hay Campbell, of the Bengal Artillery (Died in 1832.)

28th May Sir Charles Aitchison I. C. S. Governor of the Punjab and author of "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads (Born in 1832.)

30th May Sir James Mackintosh, Recorder of Bombay (1804-11) who founded the Literary Society of Bombay and became its President. He made himself famous in Europe by his writing in favour of the French Revolution. He was born in 1765.

3rd June Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal in 1759 who first removed Mir Jafar the Subedar of Bengal and put his son-in-law Mir Kassim in his stead. He was born in 1732 and perished at sea near Cape Town in 1770. This is the bi-centenary of his birth.

10th June Sir Edwin Arnold the poet. (Born 1832.)

13th June Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice of Bengal who held the trial of Nun Comar for forgery. (Born in 1832).

14th June. Lt. General George Vaughan Hart of the Navy. (Died 1832.)

17th June Charles Barron Clarke, the Botanist of the Bengal Educational Department. (Born 1832.)

7th July Sir Charles Bycob Road, K. C. B. Assistant to the Director General, Army Medical Department, War Office, (1832-1914).

28th July Karsandas Mulji the Bhatia reformer and Editor of "The Satya Prakash" newspaper, became by his sturdy successful fight in the Maharaja Libel case. (1832-1871).

14th August James Burgess, the archeologist (Born in 1832).

25th August Hubert Cornish, Judge in Bengal when Vazir Ali of Benares murdered treacherously several Europeans he escaped by jumping upon a horse which Sir J. Shore had given him. (Died in 1832).

5th September Justice Nanabhai Haridas of Bombay. (1832-89).

16th September Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, Acting Governor-General in 1898 (Died in 1832).

7th October William Thomas Blanford C. I. E. Geologist. (Born in 1832).

21st October Col. Kendal Coghill, Commander-in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. (Born in 1832)

31st October Thomas Henry Thornton, I. C. S. Judge of the Chief Court of Punjab. (Born in 1832).

October 1832 Birth of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. A charitable Kapol Bania Shethia of Bombay (1832-90.)

6th December Warren Hastings, Governor-General (1732-1818) Bi-centenary of his birth.

7th December Victor Jacquement, the French Botanist (Died in 1832).

17th December Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, who was at Trafalgar in 1805 and Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian Station. (Died in 1832).

—Yours, etc.,
SUPERIOR R. PATMASTER.

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Municipal Co[illegible] 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb[illegible]. Ramzan Id: (Maho[illegible] Holiday): Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Big [illegible]ceting: Third Day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RAIDO PROGRAMME: — 12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Narayan Iyer (Violin Solo) and Mohamad Khan (Surnahar Solo) 9-20 p.m. Talk on "The cotton industry in Bombay" by Prof. M. J. Antia.

GUJERATI STRI-SAHAKARI MANDAL, LD.:—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.
The Hon: Oliver and the Hon: Mrs. Farrer, Captain S. Elgee, Mr. A. S. Stokes, Miss Butler and Miss Whitfield lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

SARASWATI PUJAH: — The Saraswati Pujah will be celebrated on Thursday (11th inst.) under the auspices of the Bengal Club at its Parel premises. The "Prasad" will be distributed in the evening.

A BENEFIT FERFORMANCE: —A benefit performance in aid of the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya will be given by Prof. Deval's Circus, Charni road to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) The programme includes a large variety of feats.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN:—The Band of the 1st Ban The G I P Ry. Regt. A. F. (I) will play the following programme of music at the Sir. P. M. Mehta Garden, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A clinical meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Thursday (11th inst.) at 7-39 p.m. (S. T.) when there will be a lecture on the "Treatment of Acute Appendicites".

MEETING HEADS OF SCHOOLS: —The Heads of Recognised A. V. High Schools in Bombay will meet at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) in the Secondary Training College Demonstration Hall, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, to discuss the problem of commencing the school year.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL:—The following is the statement of the attendence of The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of January 19-32: The total attendance was 5325, out of which 2779 were males, 1887 females and 659 children. 154 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 213 during 25 working days of the month.

HOME HYGIENE CLASS FOR WOMEN:—Under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Girgaon Branch a class in Home Hygiene will be started from to-day (Monday) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, and will be conducted by Capt. G. G. Limaye.
It will be held every Monday from 1-0 p.m. to 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), and lectures will be delivered in Marathi. Students wishing to join the class should be present on first day of the lecture.

FATAL FALL

Sequel to a fall from the fourth floor, an old woman named Narmadabai Yeshwant, aged 75 years, residing in Harji Bhuvan, Borbhat Lane, met with her death due to a fractured skull on Friday.

CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

A cyclist was badly injured, when a motor lorry driving along Vincent Road knocked down Lakshman Ramnath Gaikwad on Sunday who was coming from the opposite direction. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died of fracture of base of the skull.

ARVI LEADERS ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent).
ARVI (C.P.), Feb. 6.
Sjts. Wasudeorao Wankhede, Champatrao Patbude and Baburao Deshpande were arrested under the C.L.A.A., 17 (1) and (2).
The city is observing a complete hartal.

"SEND IN BEST MEN AND WOMEN"

Parsi Anjuman Committee Elections Appeal

Mr. S. S. Dubash, Chairman of the Young Men's Parsi Association in an appeal stated 5th instant, on the eve of the Parsi Panchayat Anjuman Committee elections, writes:—
"The election of the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat will be held next week. It is hoped that the community will avail itself of this occasion which comes only after seven years and the voters will exercise their valuable rights in the best interests of the community regardless of misrepresentations and party controversies. It is admitted on all hands that the present constitution and the ways of administration of the large funds of this Central Charitable Institution of the Parsi need certain reforms and it should be the general desire that the community should reach the greatest benefit possible from this popular Parsi Panchayat.
The Y. M. P. A., therefore, hopes and appeals to the voters of the Anjuman Committee to rise to the occasion and vote dispassionately and send in the best men and women as their accredited representatives in the Anjuman Committee. For seven years the choice shall have been made and the young men will no doubt be the veritable useful members to be found with other elders.

INDIAN ART SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition writes:—
The Indian Art Swadeshi Exhibition was opened on 4th inst. at Mangalwadi (Thakordwar Road) by Dr. J. D. Dhru. The Exhibition will be opened every day from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. The Stalls consist of Indian arts and Swadeshi manufactures with an attached "Sanantan Kunj Vinar" restaurant.
An attractive amusement programme with singing and garba dances is a salient feature.

"Motilal Day" At Thana

(From A Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 7.
A meeting was held at Bhynder yesterday to celebrate the "Motilal Day".
Sjts. Kanayyalal Shaha and Tendulker, Pleader, Thana, exhorted the audience to follow the example of the great departed leader.

THE "MYTH"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The piece of "news" that you have published in your yesterday's issue is evidently a hoax played on you by some irresponsible party. It is only this morning (Sunday) that I learnt of the contemplated Loyalist procession. Please let me immediately contradict the silly statement that I can have anything to do with a procession of this kind. As far as I know, the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies also knows nothing about it. Whosoever has invented this myth, at least, deserves credit for originality.—Yours etc.,
P.J. MARZBAN.
February 7.

Byculla "Dictator" Arrested

M. S. Chilap, Fifth 'Dictator' of the above District Congress Committee, was arrested on Sunday, while hoisting the National Flag on the Nagpada Maidan, and was taken to the Mazagon Court.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan at Government House Bombay, on Saturday.
Dr. R.P. Paranjpye lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday
Central Provinces.—On Friday, Dr. Ruth Young lunched at the Government House Nagpur.

Depressed Classes And Joint Electorates

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.
Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde of Poona was presented with an address by several institutions of depressed classes last evening. Replying to the address he said that if Hindus were ready to concede joint electorates with reservation of seats on the population basis the depressed classes should accept it, as it was in their own interests to do so.

RUN OVER BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

A fatal railway accident occurred on Thursday. While Mohamed Shaffi, a boy of 12 years, was crossing the lines near Sewri, he was knocked down by an electric train, with the result that his head was injured. The boy was sent to the J. J. Hospital where he expired on Saturday.

HINDU MAHASABHA FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Tips To R. T. C. Franchise Committee

"SUICIDAL TO PERPETUATE UNTOUCHABILITY BY GIVING SEPARATE ELLECTORATES TO DEPRESSED CLASSES".

The General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, New Delhi, writes:—
1. The following appeal and instructions are issued by the Hindu Mahasabha to the Hindu members of the Franchise Committees and the Hindus in general for their guidance in connection with the work which these Committees are intended to do.
APPEAL TO HINDUS.
2. In view of the fact that the Franchise forms the real foundation of the constitutional edifice that is being planned by the Round Table Conference, the Mahasabha appeals to all Hindus to regard the work of the Franchise Committees as vital and to do all that lies in their power to safeguard the rights of the Hindus from being availed by other communities. Any indifference at the present moment in respect of the work of the Franchise Committees is bound to prove suicidal in the end and whatever ground may be lost to-day, through indifference or pre-occupation with other matters it would be practically impossible to regain afterwards without bitterness and unduly severe struggle. The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, taking time by the forelock, warns all Hindus to be awake and appeals to them to carry out the following instructions:—
JOINT ELECTORATES.
(a) All Hindus should in their evidence and memoranda insist on Joint Electorates as opposed to Separate Electorate for any community whatsoever.
"UNTOUCHABLES" ARE HINDUS.
(b) As for the demand for separate electorates for the so-called "Untouchables", there are several castes among the depressed classes who though occupying a low position in the scale of the Hindu society from the economic and educational point of view, are not regarded as "Untouchables." Amongst the "Untouchables" themselves there are castes which are regarded as superior and inferior and even "Untouchable" in respect of each other. The movement for the removal of "untouchability" by the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha on the one side and by the Arya Samaj and social reformers on the other, are progressively coelescing the various sections of the Hindus making them into a more and more homogeneous community. Even in respect of temple entry, there has been a vast change of late in the angle of vision of higher castes and the position to-day is not what it was five years ago or say when the Simon Commission brought out its report. 'Untouchability', therefore, is a fast vanishing quantity which cannot be computed in fixed numbers. It would, therefore, be unwise and suicidal to the growth of Indian nationalism to perpetuate 'untouchability' by creating a vested interest out of it by conferring on it separate electorate for, when once separate electorates are conceded the fissiparous tendencies would be encouraged, giving rise to similar demand for separate electorates for each section. All Hindus including members of the depressed classes themselves are most cordially and sincerely requested in the interest of Indian nationalism to take a wide view of the matter and to oppose this demand.
PROTECTION FOR MINORITIES.
(c) For the protection of the rights of minorities including the depressed classes whether in provinces or in all India, reservation of seats in joint electorates on the basis of the proportion in population of the minorities concerned ought to be, as a temporary expedient, satisfactory to all.
NO COMMUNAL GOVT.
(d) Protection by reservation of seats is intended only for minorities. Consequently there ought to be no reservation of seats either in joint or separate electorates for any community which holds the majority position in any province. The Hindus, therefore, should never agree to reservation of seats for any majority community in any province with the object and result of guaranteeing majority to that community as it amounts to nothing less than deliberate establishment by law of communal Government in that province.
MINORITY REPRESENTATION.
(e) In any scheme of minority protection by reservation of seats, the representation of any minority community in any province in the provincial legislatures should in no circumstances be fixed below its proportion of the population in the prvince.
UNIFORM FRANCHISE.
(f) Franchise should be uniform for all communities in any province. The Hindu Mahasabha has no objection to the introduction of adult franchise; but it regards the proposal at the present stage as impracticable.
NO WEIGHTAGES.
(g) As for the demand for weightages the position has now meen much simplified. The so-called minorities have combined themselves into one group against the other Hindus. This combination claims to represent about 47 p.c. of the total population of India. Therefore, automatically the other Hindus that are left outside this combination represent only 53 p.c. of the population. It will thus be seen that 53 p.c. of the Hindus cannot afford to dole out weightages to others out of their own share which is only a trifle above that of this combination. Consequently, all demands for weightages should be strenuously opposed.
WORK FOR PROVINCIAL SABHAS.
3. The Provincial Hindu Sabhas should organise Associations and hold Conferences to pass resolutions for Joint Electorates and should draw up representations in support of the points mentioned above, for submission to the Franchise Committees when it visits their provinces. Hindus of position and education of all castes including the so-called 'Untouchables" and depressed classes should be encouraged to offer themselves as witnesses to appear before the Imperial Franchise Committee.
This is the only activity to which the Provincial Hindu Sabhas should direct all their attention and energies for the present.

WARRANTS OF ARREST FOR EX-EMPEROR AND HIS SUPPORTERS

Alleged Conspiracy To Restore Monarchy In China ?

DEMAND FOR ORDER OF MORE JAPANESE WAR-SHIPS TO SHANGHAI

The Nanking Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes in mail week:—
A warrant for the arrest of Hsuan Tung ("Son of Heaven"), the former Boy-Emperor of China, now known as Mr. Pu Yi, has been issued by the Chinese Government at Nanking.
This is regarded as a gesture of dissociation with the rumoured intention to proclaim a new State in Manchuria, with the ex-Emperor as the head.
Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of General Chang Ching-hui, the Governor of Harbin, and other Chinese leaders in Manchuria.
They are accused of treason and with conspiring to restore the monarchy in China.
The former Emperor of China is now more or less a permanent guest of the police director of the Japanese Kwantung Government in Port Arthur.
Mr. Sun Fo, the Premier, has invited General Chiang Kai-shek, the ex-President, and Wang Ching Wei to co-operate with the new Government.
Nanking is preparing a big reception for Chiang Kai-shek, who, it is suggested, may be unwilling to co-operate, but would be prepared to return to the head of the Government on his own dictatorship.
SUPPORT TO GEN. CHIANG.
The new Nanking Government has for some days been on the verge of collapse and General Chiang Kai-shek, who resigned the Presidency of China on Dec. 15, is evidently taking advantage of the present chaotic situation to seize again the reins of power.
General Chiang Kai-shek resigned the Presidency under pressure from the Cantonese leaders, who exploited the popular discontent over the situation in Manchuria.
An eminent authority on China stated that General Chiang Kai-shek has strong military support. The Nanking Government has realised that it is powerless in Manchuria and has simply ordered the arrest of Pu YI and the others as a gesture, knowing quite well that it is impossible to carry out the arrests.
It is an attempt to counter the movement in Mukden for the establishment of Manchuria as an independent State with Pu YI at its head.
Japan favours the independence of Manchuria, and it has been suggested that Japan should assist by training the police force and advising on foreign policy.
JAPANESE OFFENSIVE.
The situation in Shanghai suddenly flared up by the firing of a Chinese factory outside the Settlement by Japanese in revenge for an attack by a Chinese mob on Japanese monks, writes the Shanghai correspondent of the "News Chronicle."
One Chinese policeman was killed and two wounded, while one Japanese was killed, the police having opened fire in self-defence.
The authorities in control of the International Settlement have ordered the mobilisation of all police forces, and Japanese marines have have also been brought into action and are patrolling the danger areas.
Two thousand Japanese held a mass meeting demanding the dispatch of more Japanese warships to Shanghai. There are already four Japanese warships off the Shanghai quays.
The Japanese demonstrators stoned tramcars, smashed shop windows and paralysed all business in the North Szechuen Road district. Chinese police and heavily ireinforced guards are on duty on all roads entering the International Settlement. Several of them including a British Settlement police officer, were injured, as were also several of the demonstrators.

"GANDHI DAY," SEQUEL AT SHOLAPUR

Two "Dictators" Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Feb. 6.
Mr. Bhagwan Mukund Patki, Sholapur's 19th Dictator, who was arrested at a public meeting held here in the Tilak Chauk on the "Gandhi Day" was convicted the afternoon by the City Magistrate and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60.
MR. JOSHI JAILED.
Mr. Shriniwas Krishna Joshi, Mr. Patki's predecessor was also convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment more.
VOLUNTEER SENTENCED.
One red shirt volunteer Mr. Bhagwan Bolbhin who was arrested on the "Peshawar Day" for taking out a Pheri was also convicted by the City Magistrate and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.
PANDHARPUR CONVICTIONS.
Mr. Shornappa Khandappa Ghodke and Mr. Ganpatrao Sawji were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, for carrying on liquor shop picketing at Pandharpur.
One more Pandharpur picket Mr. Raghunath Namdeu Gultikar was fined Rs. 100.
PLEADER RELEASED.
Mr. Ranade, Pleader, Barsi, who was arrested on the 2nd inst. was released.
HOSPITAL FUNDS.
It is understood that during the week-end, a meeting of influential citizens was convened by the Collector to consider ways and means to supplement the depleted funds of King Edward Memorial Hospital Sholapur. After some discussion, a small Working Committee consisting of the Sholapur Civil Surgeon, City Municipal President Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay and four others was elected to take the necessary steps for the collection of funds for the Hospital.

JOIN UNION

Demonstrations At Bhusawal

(From a Correspondent)
BHUSAWAL, Feb. 6.
A procession with a Red Flag shouting slogans such as "Down with retrenchment and wage-cuts," "Fight for Unemployment" and "Workers of the World Unite", started from the Maidan near Municipal Hospital on 4th inst., and paraded through principal streets of Bhusaval and reached the Weekly Market Square, where meeting was held.
Mr. K. S. Patankar, the President of the local branch presided. He dwelt upon the T. U. movement and the benefits the Railway workers would derive by becoming members. He narrated some grievances and explained for what it had achieved in England.
Sjt. Bhaiji asked the members to prepare for any sacrifice for the work and objects of the Union. The resolutions passed expressing regret at Mr. Giri's arrest; requesting the Railway Board to reinstate strikers to stop further retrenchment, wage cuts and the shortening of working hours; supporting the resolution passed by the Council of Action of A. I. R. F. regarding strike, and appealing to all railway workers to join the union.

BOMBAY RACES

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MAISARA (Won) Rs. 101.
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DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.
The Year's Great Farce
LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY
with
RICHARD COOPER
Dorothy Seacombe—Barbara Gott
you will Laugh Till You Cry.
AND OUR OLD FRIEND
MICKEY MOUSE
THE CARTOON KING
IN HIS LATEST
DELIVERY BOY
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & Co. OR AT CINEMA

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

Offers For Scholarship To Members Of The Union

(1) American Association of University Women's Special INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP—value dollars 1,500 for the year 1932-33. Award is not restricted to subject or age.
(2) INTERNATIONAL SENIOR FELLOWSHIP for 1932-33. Value £250 to enable holder to carry on a year's research work in some country other than her own. Award to be made for work in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, and Biological Sciences (including Physiology and Pathology). Candidates should not be more than 45 years of age.
Members wishing to apply for these scholarships should communicate without delay with the Hon. Secretaries, 25, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, for details and should state age, nationality, degree, University, present occupation and the subject in which the member wishes to carry on independent research work abroad. Latest date for applications, 17th February 1932.

UNITE AND FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Exhortation To Ry. Workers'

(From A Correspondent)
HUBLI, Feb. 6.
Under the auspices of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union, Hubli Branch, General body meetings were held on the 3rd and 4th instant.
There was a large gathering of workers and clerks.
The Secretary of the Union explained the situation arising out of non-acceptance of cut wages and thanking the workers for their united action pleaded for sound organisation to fight to the finish.
Resolutions for future action were passed and the action of the unauthorised representatives of Muslim workers was condemned.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

Mrs. Champa Ben Mehta who was arrested this morning along with six other Congress workers was subsequently released by police.—A. P.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
Smashing Drama of Three Jolly Sailors who loved every Lass in every Port.
WAY FOR A SAILOR
Starring
JOHN GILBERT
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A Thousand Laughs! A Thousand Thrills!
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THE BEAUTIES AND CUTIES OF THE WORLD ARE AT
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TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
In The Fox Movietone Special
WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS
WITH OVER 150 INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
Led By:—
GRETA NISSEN
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FIFI DORSAY
For The Benefit of
EDMUND LOWE
VICTOR McLAGLEN
EL BRENDEL
LAUGH TILL YOU BURST!

EVERY LIVING THING! SOUGHT THEIR DEATH!
Fighting, Fighting, Fighting.
DANGER EVERYWHERE! Everything That Creeps.
THE BEASTS OF THE WILD, THE THINGS OF SWAMPS, LEOPARDS-HYENAS-PANTHERS-GORILLAS-CROCODILES-AND A VOLCANO IN ERUPTION
All This For ? ? ? ? ? ?
You See It In—
EAST of BORNEO
At The Capitol Next Saturday.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932

HAS REPRESSION ALREADY FAILED ?

A month has now elapsed since the declaration of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress as an unlawful association and the enactment of the ordinances aimed at the suppression of the Civil Disobedience movement and other activities of the Congress. It is interesting and instructive to take stock of the situation then and now. It would be impossible to conceive of provisions of a more drastic nature in a time of peace than those contained in the various ordinances They are comparable only with the powers accorded to the military during a period of martial law for the purpose of dealing with open armed rebellion and more comprehensive and severe in many respects than what was considered necessary for the protection of the safety of the country against the King's enemies during the late war. Yet there is no armed rebellion in being and the King-Emperor is at peace with all the world.

ARE THEY REBELS?

The "hostile" persons against whom these drastic provisions are aimed are not enemies of the King and certainly not of their own country. They are civil resisters against authority, which, rightly or wrongly, they conceive is without sanction and against a system of Government, which also rightly or wrongly, they believe can only be changed by disobedience of laws they hold to be without moral sanction and of authority which they believe to be oppressive. "Rebels" in the ordinary sense of the word they are not, whether the Government choose to call them such or some of them elect to apply the designation to themselves. Civil resisters there have been in many parts of the world throughout the ages but in no modern state have they usually been treated openly as the enemies of the state or rebels to be hunted and harried by such measures of repression as those for which the ordinances now in operation provide.

HAVE THEY FAILED?

We do not hesitate to say that these ordinances have failed to achieve the purpose the Government must have presumed to have in view in enacting them. It is not to be believed that that object was solely the suppression of the activities of a body which the Viceroy himself has described as the only active political organisation in the country. It must be presumed that they considered that the general tranquillity of the country was so disturbed as to justify what amounted to a declaration of war against a considerable section, to put it moderately, of the population and that the object was to restore a peaceful atmosphere and re-establish the confidence of the people. As to the first, the general view is that there was no such general or widespread disturbance of public tranquillity as to justify these extraordinary and exceptional measures of repression. And as to the second, it can be said with truth that, whatever may have been the case a month ago when the ordinances were enacted, a month's experience of their operation finds the country in a state of general ferment, which is in strong contrast to the state of public tranquillity which existed prior to the inauguration of the policy of repression.

PEACE OR DESERT

The Frontier Province, according to the statements of reliable observers and responsible public men has been so terrorised by police and military and the employment of repressive measures of the most extreme character that the people have been cowed into speaking in whispers. All over the country the jails daily receive fresh consignments of political prisoners sentenced to long and short terms of imprisonment for "crimes" created by ordinance law and the press is flooded day after day with reports of meetings "dispersed" processions broken up, of raids and house-searches, lathi charges and occasional shootings, which paint a picture of general disturbance far different to the peaceful atmosphere which we were led by official apologists to suppose would follow upon a brief period of "firm rule."

IS THERE ANY HOPE?

It may be said that a month is too short a time to ask for definite results. The answer to that is that it has not been too short a time to get definite results. And the definite results appear to anyone who is not wilfully blind to be an intensification of the activities which the ordinances were designed to suppress, an extension of popular sympathy for the Congress that is too patent to be ignored and a widespread feeling of public indignation at the severity of the measures which are being employed with increasing rigour. Is there any justification in the experience of the past month or the state of affairs now existing for the supposition that another month of intensive repression will produce any change for the better from the Government's point of view? Is it possible to believe that another month, or two months, of these "severe and rigid measures of administration", as Sir Samuel Hoare politely described them, will achieve the atmosphere that the Viceroy is anxious to establish for the work of constructive reform.

IS IT NOT A PARADOX?

We may, of course, be told that if these measures had not been taken Civil Disobedience, which threatened to paralyse the administration, would have been in full swing. That, however, is a purely rhetorical claim for the first threat of Civil Disobedience was provoked by the enactment of the Bengal and Frontier Province Ordinances and only came into being because the Viceroy refused even to discuss those measures with the leader of the Congress. And most people are quite unable to understand why a civil disobedience movement, which aims at non-violent resistance to or disobedience of laws, cannot be dealt with adequately by the operation of the laws which the resisters set out to break. That, of course, does not apply to the "crime" as it has now become, of picketing or "molestation". But without going into the merits of that particular activity or the motives actuating its suppression, we may at least ask whether, without interference by authority, it was ever likely in its most intense form to produce anything like the disturbance of public tranquillity which the operation of the law against it has repeatedly caused The Ordinance directed against peaceful picketing is the most questionable of all the measures which are being employed to suppress the activities of the Congress. For here there was no question at all of resistance to or flagrant disobedience of a law, but an exotic law having created a new offence an extension of civil disobedience has thereby been achieved. And it is not the only new offence which has been created. It is a paradoxical form of asserting the majesty of the law and suppressing civil resistance which creates new offences for the encouragement of law-breakers.

CAN THE SPIRIT BE CRUSHED?

Now, the Government find after a month's operation of an ordinance, which it was claimed would be "fool-proof", that it requires modification in the direction of widening the definition of the offence which it creates. It has been found that Section 3 of the Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance is not so "fool-proof" as the experts of the Secretariat thought they had made it. In the new Ordinance of 1932 a clause was added to the definition of molestation to include "loitering". The experience of the past month has shown apparently that this has not been as effective as they hoped, so we now have a new clause which is a regular curiosity in the way of legal definition. It is comprehensive enough to bring within the clutches of the ordinance anybody who dares to stand about near a shop where foreign goods are sold. But we doubt whether even now it will be sufficiently "fool-proof" for the Government's purpose. The fact is, that these ordinances will never be effective for that purpose until and unless they can be made "spirit-proof", and the trouble is that the spirit which inspires men, women and children to sacrifice and suffer for a cause which has become a religion is not so easy to crush.

PILING UP THE BURDEN

It is hard to agree with the Government of Bombay that the new taxes will fall on those best able to bear the burden. As to the electricity tax it will fall on those poorer classes in the cities to whom electric lights have become a necessity. Moreover, it is iniquitous to tax a small portion of the community to make up a general budget deficit. Nor can there be a justification for this effort to screw out more money from the public, on the excuse that the charge for electric energy at present is relatively moderate.

The extension of the stamp duty to the interior and the enhancement of the rate show a desire to hit the rural areas in order to secure urban votes for the taxes. And the death duty which the Legislature rejected last time comes back in the guise of the Probate duty. The Government apprehension that this proposal will be thrown out is evident in their ingenious device to introduce it as a separate bill, while stamps and electric surcharge stand or fall together. In connection with the latter measure it must be pointed out that it will bring about a fall in Central Revenues, because Power and Electric Companies will find their demand much reduced with the consequent decline in profits and income-tax and super-tax payable on them.

We hope the Legislature will see through the device of splitting non-official votes. It is its imperative duty in the public interest to turn down all these measures and insist that the Government carry out adequate retrenchment to balance the budget. The minority recommendations of their own Retrenchment Committee deserve to be acted upon. Their translation into practice will save the tax-payer from the imposition of fresh burdens.

INSENSATE

Sir Stanley Jackson is to be congratulated on his almost miraculous escape from the attempt to assassinate him while he was delivering his Convocation address at the Calcutta University. The Indian mind is as much shocked as the European at an outrage of so senseless and wicked a nature, and the sense of regret that the spirit of non-violence which has inspired the nationalist movement in this country as a whole should be thus flouted and the fact that this attempt at a cowardly and cold-blooded murder should have been made by a woman are only relieved by the thankfulness that it failed. That it did fail seems to have been due as much to the incapacity of the assailant to carry her dreadful design into effect as the courage and presence of mind exhibited by the Governor. Having said so much, we can only express a hope that the authorities will realise that it is not by measures of repression which confound the innocent with the guilty that such criminal conduct is likely to be exorcised from the body politic—the fact that these outrages continue spasmodically to occur, despite the innumerable arrests and internments under the Bengal Ordinance, is clear proof of that—but by exhibiting a sincere determination to remove the causes that provoke young men and women to the terrible and misguided notion that the political salvation of the country can be achieved or hastened by such insensate acts.

THAT LIMITED MEASURE OF PROTECTION

Searching Analysis Of Proposed Aid To Sugar Industry

In the following article M. Sarangadhar Das, who specialised in America as a sugar Technologist and later served in a number of sugar refineries and beet sugar factories on the Pacific Coast, analyses the present Government proposals to stimulate the Indian sugar industry. After his experience of seven years in Hawaian, sugar refineries, Mr. Das returned home and worked at Baramati and other sugar producing centres. He is a member of the Central Government Sugar Committee and has just completed a tour of investigation of the sugar cane area in North India.

The introduction in the Legislative Assembly of the Indian Protective Tariff Bill on sugar comes as a great surprise both to the agriculturists as well as to the industrialists of India. It is already acting as a brake on the progress of the sugar industry unless the whole of the recommendation of the Tariff Board is incorporated in the Bill, I am afraid, it will stop all activities of the investors who were contemplating new sugar factories for the season 1933|'34.

THE NECESSARY MINIMUM.

The Indian Tariff Board had gone very thoroughly into the sugar industry and after exhaustive inquiry all over the country, had made the following recommendations, which the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research endorsed as the minimum necessary for the establishment of the sugar industry on a sound basis:—

(1) The imposition of an import duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. for the first seven years and of Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. for the second period of eight years, the total period of protection recommended being fifteen years.

(2) If the market prices in Calcutta fall below Rs. 4 without duty a further duty of 8 annas per cwt. should immediately be imposed.

(3) A grant of not less than 10 lakhs of rupees annually, to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for expenditure on developments and research on sugar cane in India.

The Government bill now introduced in the Legislative Assembly proposes the imposition of an import duty of Rs. 7-4-0 for a period of seven years only. It will therefore be seen that the Government have omitted the principal features of the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

NECESSITY FOR FIFTEEN YEARS' PROTECTION.

Sugar is surely an agricultural industry and its improvement is entirely dependent on the improvement of agricultural land. This industry is on a very different basis from iron and steel, cement, paper or matches. Improvement in cultural methods require a very long period of years in even highly developed countries of the West. Results will have to be obtained in the laboratories and experimental stations and these tested results take many years before the mass of Indian cultivators adopt them. What confidence can investors have in the scheme to stimulate indigenous sugar production, when they know that the protection is for only seven years, and that the results by research can hardly be used by them for commercial purposes in that short time?

THE LESSON OF COIMBATORE.

The crux of the agricultural problem is the production of cheap cane. The Imperial Sugar Cane expert at Coimbatore has already changed the sugar cane map of India by popularising his Coimbatore seedling variety, which yields more than the old indigenous ones. But it must be mentioned that the station was established in Coimbatore about 20 years ago, and yet only one-third of the cultivators have taken to these improved varieties. This shows how slow our cultivators are in taking to any improvement.

Even with these improved varieties our cost of cane per maund of white sugar comes to between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 in the white sugar belt of North India, while the same cost in Java amounts to less than Rs. 2.

In order to reduce this cost, the first thing necessary is the breeding of some thick canes suitable for the North Indian conditions and I am glad to say that a sugar cane expert is now engaged in this work. He will no doubt produce such canes. But it will take at least 15 years before these future canes replace the present varieties all over the country.

JAVA SCEPTICAL OF INDIAN PROGRESS.

It is but natural that Java should be watching developments in her principal market, India. Experts from that island have come to India lately and studied the situation. That they are sceptical of our progress will be seen from the following despatch from Sourabaya, Java dated January 24, 1932.

"Newspapers scout the rumour that British India is establishing its own sugar industry, pointing out that much alteration in the method and care of cultivation would first have to be introduced there."

This is therefore the principal reason why a guaranteed period of 15 years' protection is necessary.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

It must be pointed out that the other industries such as, steel cement, paper, matches, etc., that

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Dav

No Quarter.

The police might gracefully have refrained from interfering with the Motilal Day meetings and other peaceful demonstrations appropriate to the occasion. There would have been no disturbance of any kind, and occasional restraint on the part of the authorities would not have compromised even their prestige. For the people would have said that the Government had some regard for the memory of a great Indian. But the police attacked peaceful meetings with or without lathis, snatched away national flags, arrested demonstrators and otherwise created avoidable disturbance and bitterness. They will, of course, as usual excuse themselves with the plea that the responsibility for the disturbance is on the Congress demonstrators; but the number of people who would accept such a plea is daily diminishing.

Uncivilised Punishments.

It was an ex-Minister who said in the Madras Legislative Council the other day: "While the Government expect the citizens to obey the laws of the country, to-day is there any body of men who are more unlawful, who are setting the laws of the country at naught than this Government in acting as they have been doing all these days by openly defying laws, by beating people without reference to the ordinary laws or without reference to Ordinances?" Some of the new kinds of punishments fancied by certain types of Magistrates and police officials may or may not be lawful but they are certainly not civilised. Such for instance is whipping for young Congress volunteers.

"Methods Of Barbarism."

The perverse method of removing lady picketers and drpping them on the high road several miles from their city, that excited such intense public anger in Bombay in 1930, is reported to have been copied by the police at Shaharanpur. A more barbarous punishment is reported in the "Leader," in which a correspondent, referring to other happenings at Shaharanpur states: "The police arrested two Congress volunteers and, instead of sending them to jail, the police blackened their faces and carried them in a procession with a posse of constables armed with lathis behind them in the main streets of the town." The story sounds incredible but so many things are happening that would be incredible in normal times that we cannot reject it merely because of the outrageous nature of the conduct it describes.

Frontier Day.

Another "Frontier Day" was celebrated on Friday last in various parts of the country, and resolutions were passed severely condemning the repression in the Frontier Province. The resolution adopted by the people of Delhi expressed their "sense of abhorrence, grief and indignation at the heart-rending atrocities which have been and are being committed on the inhabitants of the N. W. F. Province." The meeting held at Cawnpore expressed its sense of deep indignation at the conduct of the Muslim members in the Assembly who voted against Dr. Gour's resolution. The Bombay resolution, is very weak in contrast with these protests. But there need be no doubt that Muslims in Bombay are as deeply moved and strongly resentful at the methods of repression that are being employed against their co-religionists in the Frontier Province, as those in other parts of the country.

THE CHAMBERLAIN TARIFF PROPOSALS

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Rugby.—"The Times" says the certainly of a fair measure of protection against competitions less heavily handicapped should give producers stimulus and confidence they need. It rests with them to justify the great experiment which Government are making and to make it the beginning of a real revival of British prosperity."

The "Daily Telegraph" sees in the proposals the beginning of a new era, and is especially pleased at the prospect of closer imperial trade relations

The "News Chronicle," the "Daily Herald" and the "Manchester Guardian voice free trade criticism.

The "Daily Mail" considers that Government have made a splendid contribution to prosperity and approves the flexibility of the proposals.

—B. O. W.

Mahatma's Hut At Karadi Not Seized By The Police

SURAT, Feb. 6.

The Associated Press is authorised to contradict the news published in certain papers stating that the famous hut at Karadi in Jalalpore Taluka in which Mr. Gandhi stopped last year and from which he had been arrested in the last civil disobedience movement had been taken possession of by the police and police are now stopping in it. Police have never taken possession of the hut and they are not using it as a police camp.—A. P.

Two Ladies Arrested For Singing National Anthem At Thana

THANA, Feb. 7.

A public meeting was held at 8-0 p. m. when two ladies sang the National Anthem. They were immediately put under arrest. Batva Kannayalal Chagganlal Shah the "Dictator" who then began to address the meeting was also arrested. Later on the police also arrested 4 men. All these seven persons were then marched to the lock-up and the meeting dispersed. The names of the arrested ladies are Shrimati Kaushalyabai Nayak and Shrimati Sunderabai Nayak.

T[illegible]ke

Is "M[illegible] Lalkaka, Organising [illegible]" a genuine person or [illegible]ame the pseudonym of [illegible]uthor of a hoax. On Saturda[illegible] announcement was circulat[illegible]over this name of "a processi[illegible] of Loyalist Parsis and other loyal citizens" to take place this evening. We were stirred to the very core of our hearts and immediately started turning over our wardrobe for the smartest foreign suit for the occasion.

* * *

But hope is dashed to the ground. Mr. Marzban who was announced as one of the leaders writes to suggest that the announcement is a hoax and the procession a myth. As for himself, he "can have nothing to do with a procession of this kind." Well, he has said it. We have not put the words into his mouth.

* * *

None the less, we hope the demonstration will materialise, even if Mr. Murzaban treats it with contempt, for no less a person than Mr. H. M. Chowna is stated to be among those who intend gracing the occasion. We were looking forward to speeches in Marathi, Gujerati and Telugu from this talented linguist, winding up with an oration in English, to be translated, of course, sentence by sentence into Anglo-Indian.

* * *

In case the affair is not a hoax we may remind you that it was to start from the Flora Fountain and end up at the Wellington Cinema, paying a visit on the way to the Police Commissioner who was to be assured of the "loyalists'" services and support.

* * *

It seems cruel that the Old Lady of Bori Bunder should be neglected. How this procession would gladden her heart! How she would wave her umbrella and shout "hooray!" We had pictured her tucking up her skirts and dancing a "pas de deux" with "Lacifer". We do hope its not all a myth and these few suggestions will be acted on.

* * *

We doubt whether shopkeepers who deal in foreign goods will feel grateful for the stiffening of the Boycott Ordinance. It won't be safe to go near them. In future. Anyone will be a molester who

"Loiters at or near the place where such other person carries on business in such a way or with intent that any person may thereby be deterred from entering or approaching or dealing at such place or does any other act at or near such place, which may have a like effect."

* * *

To quote the comment of the "Spectator" in another connection, this is a sentence "demonstrating a rigour whose repressive efforts are more obvious than its contructive."

* * *

Anyway it required a big effort to construct it and it will require a collossal legal mind to find out what it means. English is not the strong point of the draughtsmen in the Delhi Secretariat. We sometimes wonder whether some of them are Germans.

* * *

We have tried hard to analyse the meaning of the clause and the best we can make of it is this: You must not loiter at or near the place (how near the policeman will decide) where.

Such other person carries on business in such a way or with intent that nobody shall approach, enter or deal at his shop, or does any other (sic) act at or near such place which may have a like effect.

* * *

Now M. Lud and members of the jury, it is quite clear from the words of the clause that there are certain shopkeepers who are deliberately intent on debarring customers from approaching, entering or dealing at their shops and the law says they shall not do this or any other act which may have the like effect. You may ask what "lite effect" but I can't tell you because the whole thing is a grammatical mystery but one thing seems clear that the clause intends that both the shopkeeper and the loiterer are enemies of society who should be punished and they are clearly guilty of an offence under the Ordinance.

* * *

The object is to make the Ordinances foll-proof—not to make a fool of the Ordinance. Of course, you can't make the Secretariat fool-proof. The last person who tried to do that was Lord Curzon but he was a super-optimist.

DHOLERA "GIRL" DICTATOR RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

HUNT FOR NATIONAL FLAGS IN CITY

"War" Bulletins Daily Appearance In Spite Of Police Vigilance

(From A Correspondent.)
RANPUR, Feb. 6.

There was a great sensation in Ranpur when on the morning of 4th instant the Police saw the national flag flying on the Police Thana. The police are busy searching every nook and corner of the town to find out the offenders.

ARRESTED IN THE TRAIN.

Recently a number of persons have been arrested in the carriages of Railway trains. Three volunteers on their way to Ahmedabad who were passing by Dhandhuka Station were made to get down, arrested and removed to the sub-jail. It is still not known under what Act the arrests have been made.

EDITOR OF SATYAGRAHA PATRIKA ARRESTED.

Sjt. Ratilal Sheth, the nephew of Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, and the fifth "Dictator" of Dholera Sangram, has been arrested at Dholera while addressing a public meeting. Mr. Ratilal Parikh, the first editor of the "Dholera Satyagraha Patrika", has also been put under arrest.

Sjt. Nandlal Jivanlal Thakkar, president of Dholera Youth League, has been declared as the sixth "Dictator" and Sjt. pratapraI Harivallabh Parekh succeeds as the editor of the "Patrika".

GIRL "DICTATOR" RELEASED

Kumari Jyotiben Hora, the fourth "Dictator" of Dholera Sangram, has been released unconditionally with her three other comrades.

Despite the police vigil day and night the walls in the city display everyday fresh "war" ("Sangram") bulletins.

The citizens have been warned to remove the national flags from their houses. In Dholera a house to house hunt for tricolour flag was carried recently.

"Shadow Cabinet For Ahmedabad

SEVEN ARRESTS IN THE CITY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

On the strength of a letter seized by the police yesterday in the lock-up from Congress undertrial prisoners the police rounded up seven more Congress workers this morning. One other who is wanted has not yet been arrested.

It appears that the letter was discovered by the police while it was being smuggled in some fruits that were brought for those in the police lock-up. The letter contained the names of members of the "shadow cabinet and secret branches" that were to carry on the work of the Gujerat Congress Committee.

One of those arrested is Mrs. Champabhen, the educationist.—A P.

BORDI DICTATOR JAILED

Move To Arrest Prabhat Ferris

(From A Correspondent)
BORDI, Feb. 6.

Mr. Janubhaso Save the third 'dictator' Gandhi Ashram and Bordi Gholwad Congress Committee and Mr. Jagannath Gopal Patil a Congress Volunteer, were sentenced to three and four months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 50 each, respectively, under C. L. A. Act, 17 (1)

Mr. Vaman Amrute of Gholwad was sentenced to one year, and a fine of Rs. 100, under the Ordinance No. 2 of 1932, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dahanu Prant, at Kelwa Road.

MOVE TO ARREST PHERIS.

The D. S. P. has camped here for the last five days with a police force of about 40. To arrest the Prabhat Feri the police take rounds throughout the night and on each street are posed three policemen. The Prabhat Feri, however, is going on daily.

STUDENTS RELEASED.

To-day the special police sub-inspector took some students going for their studies in the morning to the police station. But finding no evidence against them he released them immediately.

MR. P. CHURI JAILED.

Mr. Pandurang Churi was arrested last week while taking part in a prabhat feri. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTIONS IN BELGAUM

Vanarsena "Dictator" Jailed

(From Our Correspondent)
BELGAUM, Feb. 6.

Mr. P. B. Harti, First Class City Magistrate, convicted and sentenced this morning Bhargawa Sakharam Juwekar, "Dictator" of the Belgaum Vanar Sena, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, further imprisonment for four months under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, for disobeying the District Magistrate's order under the same Ordinance requiring him to quit Belgaum District for a period of one month.

The same accused B. S. Juwekar was convicted and sentenced, on Wednesday last, by Mr. P. B. Harti to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, further 3 months' imprisonment, under section 117 I.P.C.

Mr. Harti also convicted and sentenced, this morning, Vasudeo Vinayak Pendse, a nationalist worker, on two counts, to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, one month's further imprisonment each, under section 117 I. P. C., and the Emergency Powers Ordinance, both the sentences to run concurrently.

Narhar Sadashiv Diwekar and Babulal Vaman Malwade were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 5 each, or, in default, further imprisonment for one month under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 6

(By Mail).—Further arrests in the Ratnagiri District include Mr. Shankar Balwant Divekar of Ahmednagar, and Vithoba Narayan Bedkhale and four others of Chiplun under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Jogiekar of Hedvi has been re-arrested for breaking the terms of parole.

Mr. Mahadeo Balkrishna Tambe of Gudha in Chiplun Taluka was tried before Mr. B. S. Kulkarni, First Class Magistrate, Chiplun, for being a member of an unlawful assembly and was sentenced to two years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 300 under Section 17 (2) of the Cr. Law Amendment Act and 6 months' R. I. under Section 17 (1).

The same Magistrate gave a similar sentence to Mr. Rangoo Bayaji Sobale except that under Section 17 (2) in addition to 2 years' R.I. a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 4 months' further R.I. was imposed.—A.P.

Sholapur's 19th "Dictator" Arrested

Pheri Arrests & Convictions Galore

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, Feb. 5

The citizens of Sholapur observed "Gandhi Day" yesterday.

At night a public meeting was held in the Tilak Chawk and Mr. Bhagwan Mukund Patki who succeeded as the 19th "Dictator" addressed the audience. Many ladies also attended the meeting. Mill Patki was arrested on the spot and marched off to the Police Station and thence to the jail lock-up.

It may be remembered that Mr. Patki was previously arrested on the 12th of January at Dr. Antrolikar's dispensary when it was being searched but was subsequently released.

PHERI ARRESTS.

Mr. Kashinath Pandurang Mirajkar who, it is reported, took out a night Pheri and was arrested in Mangalwar Peth. It is also reported that two more volunters were arrested for taking out a Prabhat Pheri.

This morning Mr. Rajan Ramaya Dursa and Mr. Venkaya Ramaya were arrested for leading another Prabhat Pheri.

PANDHARPUR PICKETS SENTENCED.

Two Pandharpur volunteers, Messrs. Ganpat Pandurang Nagne and Balkrishna Sidramappa Yaman were convicted for carrying no liquor shop picketing. The former was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default, to undergo one and half months' rigorous imprisonment more, and the latter was fined Rs. 200. Another volunteer Mr. Dattatraya Bhawoo Sonar was convicted for carrying on liquor shop picketing and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, to undergo one and half months' rigorous imprisonment more.

FOR CARRYING NATIONAL FLAG

Mr. Gopalrao Aradhe was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, to undergo one and a half months' imprisonment more for carrying a National Flag through the town of Pandharpur singing national songs and slogans.

Mr. Baburao Shete of Pandharpur was arrested for taking out a Madhana Pheri in violation of the restraint order.

FLAG PROCESSION CONVICTIONS.

News is available that Messrs. Vishnu Narhari Sonar and Ganesh Tukaram Jain were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each for leading a National Flag Procession in Barsi.

PROTEST AGAINST SEC. 144

Poona City Fathers Adjourn

OVER 25 CONVICTIONS FOR "GANDHI DAY" CELEBRATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 6.

Messrs. Babukhandu Ghardale, Kalwanyan Sukhlaljee, Babu Maniram Pardesi and Pundalik Shanker Yadav, who were arrested on Thursday night for distributing the programme of "Gandhi Day." were tried by the Cantonment Magistrate Mr. Vyde on Friday and each was sentenced to two months' R. I.

Thirteen persons who were arrested on Thursday night for taking part in the procession taken out from Reay Market to celebrate "Gandhi Day" were all sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate yesterday.

SEC. 144

CITY FATHERS ADJOURN

Last evening an ordinary meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held at the Town Hall, when Sjt. Baburao Phule moved an adjournment motion on account of the promulgation of Section 144 in Poona.

The meeting passed the motion and adjourned.

"GANDHI DAY" CONVICTIONS.

Sjt. Sakaram Jagannath Bhagwat, Prof. of Tilak University and the tenth "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, Sjt. Waman Ramchand Godbole the tenth "Dictator" of the City Congress Committee and Sjt. Motilal Chimanlal who were arrested on Thursday were charged under Section 17 A and B and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and 2 years' R. I. each.

ANOTHER "DICTATOR" JAILED

Sjt. Manikanth Samaldas Patel the eighth "Dictator" of the Cantonment Congress Committee who was also arrested on Thursday was convicted by Cantonment Magistrate yesterday, and was sentenced to six months and 2 years' R. I. respectively under Section 17 A and B.

Ten more persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with "Gandhi Day" celebrations.

MILD LATHI CHARGE AT POONA

Five Persons Injured

POONA, Feb. 6.

The police was compelled this evening to disperse crowds collected behind Reay Market to attend a meeting proposed in celebration of Motilal Nehru Day.

Trouble arose when the police arrested two youths who were waving Congress flags. The crowd started jeering and throwing vegetables and stones at the police. Police dispersed the crowd with a mild lathi charge, in which five persons were hurt. One boy, who was hurt, fainted, and he was removed to the hospital in the car of the District Superintendent of Police.

Four arrests were made.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT AHMEDNAGAR

Public Protest Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 6.

A public meeting was held in the Bagade Theatre to protest against the lathi charge. It was presided over by Rao Bahadur Chitale. Resolution of protest was passed and a committee was appointed to make enquiries.

Messrs. Rangarao Musale and Bapurao Narke were sentenced to Rs. 10 fine or in default 15 days' imprisonment.

MORADABAD ARRESTS.

TOTAL REACHES 70.

(From A Correspondent.)
MORADABAD, Feb. 6.

Today, the "Gandhi Day" was celebrated by taking out processions and distributing leaflets. Mr. Shanti Sarup who made a speech in the Chock Bazar was arrested.

A batch of two volunteers then started from the Amroha Gate towards Chock Bazar, distributing leaflets. It was arrested on the way and taken to the Kotwali.

Another batch of two volunteers started from the same Gate distributing leaflets. They were also arrested.

Mr. Lakhminarain Sharma was arrested while giving a speech in the Chock Bazaar.

Pandit Basdev has been brought here from Tahseel Sambhal. He was arrested there for defying Section 144.

The total of arrests reaches 70 in this district.

THAT LIMITED MEASURE OF PROCTION

(Continued from page 6.)

sought and secured protection were established industries in which crores of rupees were invested. The situation is entirely different with sugar. India normally imports nearly one million tons of sugar. The existing 43 cane factories and gur refineries are producing only about 100,000 tons of sugar annually. The fifteen new cane crushing factories that are already planned for the 1932|33 season, are somewhat larger in size and will produce a total of 75,000 tons of white sugar. We, therefore, have to put up another 185 factories of his size in order to be self-sufficient as far as our requirements of sugar are concerned. This means roughly fresh investment of nearly 30 crores of rupees.

HOW HOPES WERE RAISED.

Capital is proverbially shy in India. However, in anticipation of the Government giving effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board—this anticipation was well founded judging from from the speech of the Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly in introducing the budget for 1931|32—there was great activity in the later half of 1931, and machinery for 15 factories has been ordered.

It is necessary for investors to make thorough surveys of the whole sugar cane area before they can locate suitable sites. Machinery has to be ordered from abroad, and some 10 or 12 months must elapse before the factory is ready to crush the cane. Hence it is impossible for the prospective investor to take advantage of the protective tariff before January 1934. This means that he can be sure of only four years' protection through the tariff. Is it possible to attract crores of capital into an industry with assurance of protection only for four years but with a load of uncertainty hanging over the investors' heads after March 1938?

THE OFFSET DUTY.

It is well-known how slowly Government move in these matters. Sufficient protection was asked for by the sugar and "gur" industries as far back as January 1930; and the Government are introducing a bill after two years! The latest advices from abroad are that the International Sugar Price Stabilisation scheme commonly known as the "Chadbourne plan" has broken down. We are therefore likely to witness lower prices for sugar any day. This is why the Tariff Board had recommended an offset duty of 8 annas per cwt., if the price of sugar without duty went below Rs. 4 per cwt. in Calcutta. It is therefore absolutely necessary that this offset duty should be included in the bill.

RESEARCH ESSENTIAL.

While discussing the 15 year period of protection I have pointed out the length of time needed for agricultural research and for the popularisation of improved methods among the mass of cultivators. A tremendous amount of work has to be done in the next 15 years to give the cultivators a type of cane that will be on a par with Java and for this work Rs. 10 lakhs for research is the minimum per annum. Java, Hawaii, Formosa, Porto Rico and Cuba where the industry is well established are spending much more. Moreover this sum is less than 1 per cent of the revenue the Government extracts from sugar duty. This work is of immense benefit to the cultivators of the whole country. Being a member of the Sugar Committee I know of the good work already started at Coimbatore in Madras and in other provinces and Government should make it possible to continue this work. The inclusion of the grant of 10 lakhs of rupees per annum for sugar cane research is imperative, in order that the country will derive full benefit of protection, and will be able to stand on its own legs after the period of 15 years.

Let me summarise the industry's three vital demands:—

(1) 15 years period of protection, the first seven years at Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. and the balance of the period at Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt.

(2) an offset duty of 8 annas per cwt. whenever the price without duty goes below Rs. 4 in Calcutta, and.

(3) a grant of not less than Rs. 10 lakhs annually for research work on sugar cane. Otherwise piece-meal legislation, as proposed by the Government will be valueless and the Indian industry after 7 years will be in the same position as now.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS.

Now that the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee I strongly appeal to the members of the Select Committee and the members of the Assembly and the Council of State to incorporate all the three recommendations of the Tariff Board in the Bill and pass it in that shape. This will be first act of protective duty from which the mass of cultivators will directly benefit.

NOTES FROM GOA

Revival Of "Communidades" Of Assolna, Velim & Ambelim

(From A Correspondent.)

High praise is being sung of the present administration. The Governor is being congratulated for having revived from 1st January the Communidades of Assolna, Velim and Ambelim. Intimately acquainted with the history of these "Communidades" and its people and having been directly interested in one of those "revived Communidades", Velim, I crave the hospitality of your paper to faithfully present the public with the true facts concerning the so called "revival" of those Communidades. I shall confine myself to the Commundade of that ill-fated village of Velim.

GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST.

The "Communidade" of Velim along with those of Assolna and Ambelim was confiscated by the Portuguese Government in the eigaties of the sixteenth century. After protests and repeated petitions by the inhabitants, the Community was restored to its rightful owners about the year 1743 and after a short tenure of three years, it passed again into State Proprietorship and remained so ever-since.

On or about the 23rd March of last year, the Government enacted a Bill forming these three villages into "Communidade." The price fixed for the "revival" ("restoration" in official phraseology") of Velim alone was Rs. 8,33,000/. This huge capital was divided into 41,650 Shares of Rs. 20/ each and was offered for public subscription for a period to end on the 31st December 1931. It will not be inappropriate if I, at this stage, quote the relevant portion of the preamble of the "Legislative Diploma No. 467; "A Community is, in this colony a chain which serves to powerfully bind to his native land the individuals who emigrate tno British India and that the restoration of these old institutions in the said Villages where the emigration is a predominant phenomenon, ought to produce beneficial consequences in the economic social and moral order."

WHY THE SCHEME FAILED.

The Scheme did not command the active support necessary to bring it into operation. The reason perhaps is the unfortunate coincidence of the Scheme with the unprecedented unemployment prevailing among the local population and equally unprecedented slump in commodity price. The price for the restoration demanded was in fact excessive and beyond the utmost capacity of the people to pay in these days of economic depression and it is chiefly on this account that the scheme, contrary to the expectations of the Government, did not materialise, only an infinitesinal part of the capital having been subscribed for by the people. Determined to be daunted by no difficulties, the Government soon rallied to its side a section of the Velim Population. This extraneous section is well known for its fissiparous tendencies which have completely alienated it from the rest of the native population though generations have passed since they immigrated from Carambolim (about 50 miles away) and took shelter in this village.

A GRIEVANCE.

Some portion of the capital was already subscribed for and duly paid up. In this circumstance, the Government could only dispose of the unsubscribed Capital but the public complaint is that it thought fit to offer the whole capital, to the community of Carambolim, an institution under the direct tutelage of the Government and counting among its members "that group" which has settled in Velim. Thus the whole "Communidade" has virtually passed into the hands of this group. The shares are not transferable The sons of the soil who had bought the shares have been peremptorily asked to surrender their Certificates and take refund of the money paid, without even a meagre compensation for the loss of their right and privilege of which they have been so arbitrarily deprived by the Government.

What has happened is that the Government has advanced to the "Communidade" of Carambolim a huge loan of Rs. 8,33,000 from its own coffers at a negligible rate of 2 per cent. interest with the generous concession that repayment is to be spread over 80 years. To earn this paltry rate of interest Government gave up a revenue which, according to its own estimate worked out at a percentage of 5 per cent.

The extraordinary agility and inordinate hurry with which the Government rushed through the "Portarias" (1) the sale of the community of Velim exclusively to that of Carambolim, (2) Sanction of the advance of the huge loan and (3) the abrupt stoppage of the sale of shares as early as 6th December last have caused acute public dissatisfaction. These things may be technically possible within the Law but the whole proceedings cannot stand the search light of criticism and fair-play.

CITY NOTES.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCES

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

BOMBAY, February 6.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 5 pies gold to-day, bullion value 6 as. 2 pies.

The budget of the Improvement Trust for 1932-'33 shows a deficit of Rs. 34-1|2 lakhs, the estimated income being Rs. 76.9 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 111.4 lakhs in 1930-'31 it had to borrow Rs. 20 lakhs at 5 per cent to meet the deficit. Unfortunately, there is not much room for improvement of any kind in the "Improvement" Trust. Its revenues are limited and its expenses are incapable of much further retrenchment. If the Corporation should decide that it is its duty to join in the hunt for squeezing more money out of the rate-payers there may be some hope of reducing the gap but even then the sources of revenue would seem to be somewhat inaccessible.

HEAVY INTEREST ITEMS.

Like all the grandiose schemes which characterised the efforts of Lord Lloyd, the Improvement Trust is burdened with an interest charge due to over-capitalisation. The interest and sinking fund charges amount to Rs. 94-1|2 lakhs, the outstanding loans being Rs. 16.39 lakhs. The only chance of escape from this tangle is a land boom and this is as remote as it can ever be. Even if such a boom does materialise, the lands require further capital expenditure before they can be sold and the prospect is so gloomy that those determined to discover a silver lining are unable to detect it.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The least that can be done is to class the Improvement Trust as another "Lloyd's Folly" and saddle it on to the general budget to be taken care of by the Government itself. It is unthinkable that the Trust should be allowed to become a heavy drag on the Bombay Corporation and force that body to resort to an increase in taxation for which the average citizen gets little enough return even as it is.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

In producing such a big deficit, the Trust can congratulate itself that it has the company of greater institutions. The Governments, central and local, the Railways and other bodies have all got this luxury. I understand the Port Trust also will have a deficit of Rs. 30 lakhs. It will meet it from reserves but the disturbing feature is that the deficit is about 25 per cent of total expenses.

NEW PHASE IN TARIFF WAR.

The new 10 per cent tariff in Britain is raising a storm of protest. In a sense it is good that Britain broke away from its ancient tradition. The departure will have a double effect. It will teach other nations that two can play at this game and it will raise the internal level of prices so that real wages would become lower and life more costly. The workman's standard of living must become lower and awaken him to the negative achievements of the "National" Government.

GOLD SHIPMENT.

The week's gold shipment up to Friday evening was Rs. 1,72,76,688 per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, most of it having been shipped by the British banks. British papers now admit that Indian gold has helped to pay off Britain's debts but she has still to pay £80 millions by September and so we are to be forced to export more gold unshe pays off her debts. We have so far exported Rs. 45,23,95,613 or about £ 34 millions and Britain is said to expect another £40 millions from us.

SHARE MARKET STEADY.

The share market is trying to make up for its apathy of the last few weeks. Most scrips have recorded an increase and higher prices have been maintained. The outlook is stil hopeful as, apart from the sympathetic action of mill shares, steel shares have responded to the higher output of January. Tata steels second Preferred have spurted from 42 to 48 in the course of the week.

EXCHANGE STEADY OVER WEEK-END.

After the slight weakness following on absorption of sterling tenders, there has been a rise in the sterling exchange rate to 1-6 1|8 due to the gold exports against which there is no demand. Imports are falling week by week and even the flight of capital which was so much in evidence during the last few weeks seems to have slackened. In the circumstances, more steadiness may be expected, though this is all dependent on the continuance of gold movements.

Businessmen Give Up Phones Owing To Picketing

HAPUR'S THIRD "DICTATOR"

(From A Correspondent.)
HAPUR, Feb. 7.

Almost all telephones from the shops of business men in all the markets have been removed as a result of picketing by which an annual saving of about Rs. 4 lakhs is anticipated.

Lala Manoharlal Municipal Councillor, who was arrested in connection with Phone picketing has been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and has been placed in class "B". Lala Mohanlal, Municipal Councillor and a prominent merchant has been nominated as the third "Dictator".

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HARIKARI

ITS CHALLENGE TO THE MODERN, UTILITARIAN WORLD

(BY 'C. J.')

Once in a few years, in uncertain periodicity, the newspapers report the ritualistic, Japanese "harikiri," that act of self-immolation and high personal honour in which the ancient and dying "Samurai" of old Japan still flings its challenge to the utilitarian-rational modern world.

HEROIC DEATH.

The "harikiri" is essentially Eastern, typical of a deeply introvert, emotional and proud race like the Japanese. A Lafcadio Hearn may perhaps be able to interpret its spirit: but even the external world of alien races and minds pounded into national units and on class-basis cannot be so lacking in imagination as not to be moved by the tragic poetry of "harikiri." "Harikiri" is suicide sublimated by individual idealism: and practically every nation penalizes violence of this kind and in a manner, sometimes, that is too cruel, too grotesque even for pathos.

LETHAL LOGIC.

What a mess the penal law of these countries makes of the communal values of life and death! The law forbids taking of life in any manner except the one it lays down out of its sanctified authority so that, I may be starved into death or slow, sharp, tortuous disease but shall not end the lingering misery of a hopeless existence by drowning, or swallowing poison or cutting my throat from ear to ear with a common razor. But the law can hang me. Murder, likewise, is a deadly crime punishable with the law of Moses. But killing is no murder in war. In fact, such killing is systematically encouraged and rewarded with ribbons, rosettes and other insignia of public honours and respectability.

THE NEW WORLD.

One can, then, only exclaim, "A mad world, my masters" that chops the lethal logic in such fine categories and shifts the line of its "shalt" and "shalt-not" in so logically illogical a manner. But the "harikiri" is obviously an act that falls outside the pale of suicide. It has neither the sordidness of a common suicide, nor the element of any anti-communal evil. It is rather an act of highest individual virtue and self-effacement that cannot but be praiseworthy. "Death before dishonour" is to-day a romantic but dead ideal—dead, that is to say, in a way of speaking, for human heroism never dies. The military priest-class and ancient aristocracy practised such a noble ideal not only in Japan but all over the world.

VALUES OF HEROISM.

To-day money replaces honour and the grand world of gamblers and swindlers which burns incense before the altar of success has built up its brand new, millionaire aristocracy. Yet one hopes even in this world of industrial-commercial success, love, friendship, and pity, honour, gallantry and fine-feeling thrive as ever in fugitive hearts and redeem the blemishes of this hard, hurtful civilization of ours. Men probably eat dirt for money: but men too live for something better, struggle with heroism worthy of a by-gone chivalry: or we should long have despaired of life itself. We, too, have our harikarists who move against a drab, depressing background but whose brows bear the mark of aristocracy, descendants of a noble priest-caste that is not quite dead.

CHANGE IN DATE OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In August 1931, the Registrar, University of Bombay, informed the Heads of all the registered schools, by a circular No. M. 2730 of 1931, dated 28/8/31 that from the year 1932, the Matriculation Examination would commence on the third Monday in March instead of second Monday in April. In January 1932, the Director of Public Instruction informed the heads of all recognised Secondary schools, through the Divisional Educational Inspectors, that owing to the change in the date of the Matriculation Examination made by the University the Secondary School year should in future be commenced in April instead of in June and end in March. These two circulars were considered in meeting of the Bombay Head Masters of Secondary aided schools, held on 28th January 1932, in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Teachers' Training College, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert Principal, Wilson High School, to express gratitude for the Government policy for not making a 5 per cent. cut in the grants for Secondary schools as recommended in the Retrenchment Committee's "ad-interim" report. As the proposed change in the date of the examination would affect the efficiency as well as the finances of the secondary schools, it was unanimously resolved that a deputation be sent to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

The Registrar of the Bombay University now informs under his circular No. M. 200 of 1932, dated 1st February 1932 that the Syndicate at their meeting held on the 29th January 1932, has decided that the Matriculation Examination in the year 1933 will commence on second Monday in April as usual. The Educational Inspector, B.D., has now invited the views on the question of holding the Matriculation Examination on an earlier date than the Second Monday in April as suggested by the Registrar, University of Bombay, from the Heads of all the Government and Recognised High Schools in the Bombay division under his letter No. M/92/10876 dated 2nd February 1932.

The reason for issuing the first circular (No. M. 2730 of 1931) and the second circular (No. M200 of 1932) have not been mentioned by the Registrar of the University of Bombay. The way in which the Secondary schools are at present being treated by the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, is really a matter for regret. I earnestly appeal to the Syndicate that it should as a matter of policy should invite views from the Heads all the registered schools in the presidency, on questions vitally affecting their interests, as they contribute a great deal towards the finances of the University.

Owing now to the proposed change, I hope the heads of Secondary schools while submitting their views, will consider the question of efficiency as well as finances as pointed under:—

(1) If the Matriculation Examination is held in the month of March, the Secondary school year must commence from 1st April instead of in June as at present. The schools are generally closed for summer vacation from 20th April. If Sundays, Bank Holidays, and Easter Holidays are deducted, hardly 10 days are left for actual working. Hence no sane guardians of pupils desiring admissions into secondary schools, will like to send them simply to pay fees for April and May and thus help the secondary schools every year. Thus fresh admissions will commence from June as at present. It means a clear loss of Rs. 8 for pupils to all secondary schools every year. To a schools which makes on an average 200 admissions in June the less will be Rs. 1,600. Besides, from the failed Matriculate who join schools in June, fees for the month of April and May cannot be charged.

(2) The annual examinations will have to be taken in March. As soon as the results are declared, pupils who are not regular residents of Bombay, it is feared, will run away to their native places and teaching work of classes newly formed cannot be commenced in right earnest.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the University, not to change the date of the Matriculation Examination as contemplated in the circular as it will affect the efficiency as well as the finances of Secondary schools in these present hard days when collection of donations from the public has become a hard task and as the chances of any increase in the Government grants are far distant.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. GADGIL,
Secretary.
Gokhale Education Society.

CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER FRENCH COLONY

Barges Sunk: 7 Casualties

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris—Two have been killed and five injured, while numerous barges have been sunk in the harbour and many houses destroyed in a terrific cyclone which swept the little French Island Colony of Reunion on Thursday.—Reuter.

WATER FINDER MACHINE

Taken On Loan From Government

USEFUL GUIDE TO AGRICULTURISTS

The Deccan Agricultural Association is now enlarging its sphere of activities. In addition to the Village Uplift Work at Khed-Shivapur, which is being pushed on vigorously in the course of the last two years, it has now undertaken another activity which is of vital importance to the Deccan Agriculturists.

It has obtained on loan from the Government a water finder machine with the help of which suitable spots for wells could be ascertained. The Association has employed an operator who will take the necessary tests with the machine in fields. The services of the operator will be available till the end of May 1932 for the present in the Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts.

APPLY TO D.A. ASSOCIATION.

Persons in need of water finder services may send in their applications to the Propaganda Secretary, Deccan Agricultural Association, Agricultural College, Poona No. 5, with an advance fee of Rs. 10 for agricultural purposes and Rs. 20 for quasi-agricultural purposes.

The conditions are given below:

(1) It takes two days to fix a site for a well and ten rupees are the fees for these two days. If any extra days are required the fees for the extra days will be five rupees per day. (2) If sites for underground water are to be located for quasi-agricultural purposes fees will be Rs. 20 for the first two days. If any extra days are required the fees for the extra days will be Rs. 5 per day.

"CHILDREN'S BIRTHRIGHT TO BE EDUCATED"

Schools' Committee's Appeal To Worli Koliwada

(From A Correspondent.)

The seventh propaganda meeting was convened by the Schools' Committee at Worli Koliwada under the chairmanship of Dr. M. C. Javle. Dr. Javle explained the advantages of education and appealed to the audience to send up their non-attending children to schools in the locality.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said that the people of the locality had had a school for their children from 1885 and it showed that they were conscious of their duty but the only thing that remained to be done now was to send the remaining non-attending.

Mr. Sahastrabudhe, addressing the guardians, said that it was the birth-right of children to be educated and the duty of their parents to educate them.

The Secretary, Schools' Committee, advised the representatives of the public to form a small local committee of their own and submit their views on different educational items pertaining to Worli Koliwada to the Schools' Committee.

"A VICIOUS CIRCLE"

"Return To Prosperity Impossible"

LONDON, Feb. 6.

"Nations are showing an increasing tendency to think of themselves alone", said Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, Chairman of the Lloyds Bank, at its annual meeting, referring to the tariffs. He pointed out that they were confined to a vicious circle, cut off from the possibility of International trade, while they aimed at an impossible state of self-sufficiency by tariffs, the restriction of imports and control of the exchange. Therefore the return to prosperity was impossible, while International trade was brought to a standstill.

Referring to Britain, he stated: "If it had been compelled by the force of circumstances to curtail its welcome to the goods from other countries, I cannot help hoping that our action in this respect, which I agree was necessary, may be the means of opening the eyes of the world to the desirability of a wider and more hospitable range with regard to International trade."—Reuter's Extra Special.

GENERAL RAIN IN BURMA

POONA, Feb. 7.

There has been nearly general rain in upper Burma and a few falls have occurred in Arakan and Assam. The Western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain in East Rajputana with scattered dust storms in lower Sind and now lies as a low pressure area over west Rajputana. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Lashio, Bhamo, Maymyo a half; Yamethin, Mandalay a quarter, Sibsagar a half and Dibrugarh a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma and light showers continue in Assam.—A.P.

INDIAN STATES INITIATE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Within the last few months the States of Hyderabad and Baroda have decided to go ahead with the organisation and development of Rural Reconstruction work. For this purpose they have asked for the services of two Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. trained in Rural Reconstruction work in South India.

The Hyderabad State after very careful consideration started work last November in the village of Pattancheree about 20 miles from Hyderabad City. Having obtained from the Y. M. C. A. the loan of the services of Mr. F. Stephen of Ramnathapuram near Coimbatore, it was decided to start work on the following village industries: 1 Bee-keeping 2. The cultivation and preservation of fruits and vegetables. 3. Poultry Weeping ; 4 Goat breeding, and 5. Fish breeding.

The Hyderabad Government is throwing its energy into this enterprise and has taken over 20 acres of land as a convenient centre for this purpose. This land is situated on the main road; and is very suitable for the development of a rural reconstruction centre.

The Baroda Government has just decided to enlist the services of a rural worker of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. J. M. Jacobi from Areacode in Malabar, for establishing a Rural Centre at Kosamba near Surat. For many years now during the reign of the present ruler, H. H. Maharaja Gaejkwar Sir Sayajt Rao III. the State has been in the forefront of progress in regard to efforts for the welfare of the people. The development of the Library Movement in Baroda is well-known throughout the whole of the country, and it is certain that under the leadership of the present Dewan, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariya, every endeavour will be made to establish and extend the work of Rural Reconstruction for the uplift of the people of the villages. Here also it is planned to carry on bee-keeping and poultry-keeping and also to do intensive work along the lines of adult education and rural sanitation. A model farm will be established at the centre in order to improve agriculture.

"MOTILAL DAY" IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Rache Pratapsingh Shrinet, a student of Ewing College, was arrested to-day for addressing a meeting in celebration of Motilal Day.—A. P.

REVENUE REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS IN DELHI

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has sanctioned remissions totalling nearly Rs. 200,000 and suspensions of over Rs. 100,000 in land revenue, abiana and taccavi.—A. P.

ENCOURAGING EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Dr. Prasad Donates Rs. 22,000

Dr. Ganesh Prasad, Hardinge Professor of Mathematics, Calcutta University, has donated Rs. 22,000 as an encouragement to girls' education for the benefit of girls in Ballia District.—A. P.

REPLICA OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE COURT

First Drawing Room Of Canada's New Governor-General

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Ottawa—The Senate Chamber was the scene of Dominion replica of formal Buckingham Palace Court when Lord and Lady Bessborough held their first Drawing Room last night, following the opening of Parliament. All Canada's social elite and military, naval, political, diplomatic and Church dignitaries attended to make their bow to the Governor-General and his consort.

Over fifteen hundred persons were present. Constant succession of presentations lasted over two hours.—Reuter's Special.

Vigorous Hunt For Missing Airmen

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A nightlong search parties combed the desert for the missing French airmen Riginensi and Touge Lenier without success. Last night the wireless station at Algiers believed that it had located the missing men, 220 miles southwest of Insalah. Colonel Vuillemin and Colonel Weiss who are leading the search have set out on another effort to find them.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

League And Rugby Union Matches

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 2, Blackburn 1; Bolton 1, Huddersfield 2; Chelsea 1, Leicester 0; Derby 5, Middlesbrough 2; Everton 1, Arsenal 3; Grimsby 5, Liverpool 1; Manchester City 7, Blackpool 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Newcastle 0; Sunderland 1, Sheffield United 0; West Bromwich 3, Portsmouth 0; West Ham 2, Aston Villa 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Notts County 1; Bradford City 2, Oldham 0; Burnley 3, Bradford 2; Chesterfield 1, Manchester United 3; Leeds 1, Bristol City 0; Millwall 2, Bury 1; Nottingham 1, Tottenham 3; Port Vale 3, Stoke 0; Preston 4, Wolverhampton 2; Southampton 1, Charlton 1; Swansea 4, Plymouth 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 3, Watford 3; Bristol Rovers 0, Brighton 4; Cardiff 9, Thames 2; Clapton Orient 4, Swindon 2; Coventry 8, Crystal Palace 0; Gillingham 0, Exeter 1; Luton 1, Brentford 1; Northampton 0, Fulham 1; Queens Park Rangers 1, Mansfield 1; Reading 3, Southend 1; Torquay 2, Norwich 4.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 2, Tranmere 2; Barrow 0, Hull 2; Carlisle 2, Southport 2; Crewe 2, Doncaster 0; Darlington 3, Rochdale 1; Gateshead 1, Chester 2; New Brighton 2, Lincoln 1; Stockport 1, Rotherham 0; Walsall 2, Hartlepools 3; Wrexham 2, York 1.

Scottish League

FIRST DIVISION.

Aberdeen 1, Third Lanark 0; Clyde 0, Dundee 1; Dundee United 1, Ayr 2; Falkirk 2, Celtic 0; Hamilton 2, St. Mirren 0; Kilmarnock 3, Partick 4; Leith 0, Motherwell 5; Morton 2, Airdrieonians 1; Queens Park 2, Cowdenbeath 1; Rangers 4, Hearts 2.

SCORES.

The following scored in the respective matches in Scottish League, First Division:—

Aberdeen—David; Dundee—Halfour; Dundee United—Bennet; Ayr—Mccoll, Merrie; Falkirk—Hamill (twice); Hamilton—Mclaren (twice) Kilmarnock—Connell, Maxwell, Nibloe; Partick—Ness, Morrison, Mcqurtie, Torbet; Motherwell—Moffat (thrice) Wylie (twice); Morton—Lyle, Black; Airdrieonians—J. Paterson; Queens Park—Dodds (twice); Cowdenbeath—Walker (own goal); Rangers—Mechail, Marshall, English Fleming; Hearts R.—Johnstone White.

Rugby League Cup

The following are results of matches played in the first round of the Rugby League Cup to-day:—

Warrington 4, Hull Kingston Rovers 2; Hull 2, Leeds 5; Castleford 6, Featherstone 2; Batley 12, Bramley 6; Leigh 18, Wigan Highfield 0; St. Helens Recreation 10, Salford 6; Hunslet 7, Huddersfield 5; Widnes 2, Swinton 25; Barrow 65, Lindley 5; Great Clifton 2, Broughton Rangers 20; Wigan 10, York 4; Oldham 8, Rochdale Hornets 18; Wakefield 26, Bradford Northern 8; Keighley 12, St. Helens 6; Unosdabs 10, Dewsbury 27 (played on February 3rd); Halifax will have bye into second round.

Rugby Union

Following are the results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Aberdillery 0, Newport 0; Blackheath 19, The Army 16; Cambridge University 3, Bristol 20; Coventry 0, Swansea 0; Guy's Hospital 9, Rosslyn Park 21; Harlesquins 6, Northampton 0; Leicester 6, London Scottish 24; Old Merchant Taylors 6, Old Alleynians 0; Plymouth Albion 9, Cardiff 12; Richmond 8, Oxford University 3; Watsonians 8, Kelso 3.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

Scotland Beaten By Six Points

LONDON, February 6.

In the International Rugby Match at Edinburgh to-day, Wales beat Scotland by six points to nil.—Reuter.

FREE ACCOMMODATION TO TENNIS STARS

Lawn Tennis Association Warns Hotels

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Determined to end the practice of certain hotels offering free accommodation to tennis stars engaged in tournaments, the Lawn Tennis Association has circulated a strongly-worded warning to Tournament Secretaries pointing out that accepting inducements which in some cases include payment of players' entrance fees, are against regulations and tournament committees are laying themselves open a penalties.—Reuter.

BIG DROP IN RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS

Sequel To Trade Depression And Civil Disobedience Movement

The Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the year ending 31st March, 1931, which has just been issued, records that the depressed state of Indian trade during the year is reflected in the large decrease in the gross earnings of the railways. The general economic situation, the civil disobedience movement and the growing motor bus competition everywhere combined to reduce gross traffic receipts (of State-owned railways) by over 7½ crores compared with those of the previous year, and, with an increase in interest charges of over 2 crores, have resulted in a net loss of 5.19 crores as compared with a gain of 4.04 crores in 1929-30.

In order to meet this deficit and to pay the contribution to general revenues of 5-3/4 crores, the railway reserve fund had to be drawn upon to the extent of nearly 11 crores, leaving a balance of less than 5½ crores. In addition to the heavy decline in gross traffic receipts, there was a diminution of 38 lakhs in the surplus profits from subsidised companies of which the most important, the Southern Punjab Railway Company, was bought out in January, 1930.

ALL-ROUND DECREASE.

The total earnings of all Indian railways including those with which the Government of India is not directly concerned, amounted to Rs. 106.57 crores of which Rs. 64.41 crores or 60.4 per cent were from goods traffic, Rs. 34.29 crores or 32.3 per cent. from passenger traffic and Rs. 7.87 crores or 7.3 per cent. from parcels, luggage and miscellaneous items. Passengers earnings showed a decrease of 11.1 per cent, from Rs. 38.58 to Rs. 34.29 crores compared with the previous year accounted for by a large decrease in the number of passengers carried. Earnings from goods traffic on all railways decreased by Rs. 4.40 crores chiefly under coal, cotton raw and manufactured, metallic ores, rice, and iron and steel wrought.

OPENING OF NEW LINES.

During the year new lines aggregating 573 miles were opened for public traffic raising the total mileage to 42,281. Of the lines opened during the year the following may be mentioned:—three sections of the Raipur-Vizianagram Construction of the Bengal Nagpur Railway intended to provide a shorter route between Central India and the East Coast and Vizagapatam Harbour; the Meshrak-Thawe extension of 30 miles on the right bank of the river Gandak in Bihar on the Bengal and North Western Railway system to develop a thickly populated and fertile agricultural area; the Unao-Madhoganj section of 48 miles to form part of the East Indian Railway system and give through connection from Cawnpore to the northern part of the line, the branch tapping a fairly populous agricultural area, which the newly completed Sarda Canal partly irrigates; and in the territory of the South Indian Railway a section of 60 miles between Pudukkottai and Manamadura and of 54 miles between Salem Town and Chinnasalem.

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES.

Important new work included the electrifying of the section Kalyan to Igatpuri on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of 49 route miles of double track which completes the main line electrification scheme; and the electrification of the Madras suburban section of the South Indian Railway which was ready for opening at the end of the year.

MORE LOCOMOTIVES.

On Class I Railways which comprise all the larger systems, a net addition of 16 steam locomotives and 21 electric locomotives on the broad gauge and 39 steam locomotives on the metre gauge was made during the year. The policy of replacing old engines of low tractive effort by high power modern locomotives was continued and at the end of the year average tractive effort per steam engine had increased from 23,536 to 24,424 lbs., broad gauge, and from 13,943 to 14,260 lbs., metre gauge.

PASSENGER VEHICLES INCREASED.

As regards passenger vehicles, there was an increase of 644 first class, 168 second class and 1,316 intermediate class seats, broad gauge, and 235 first class, 731 second class, 852 intermediate class and 9,303 third class seats, metre gauge, in complication of construction programmes which had been in hand before the drop in traffic became pronounced. The number of goods wagons was reduced by 721, broad gauge, but increased by 1406 metre gauge.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES

The value of miscellaneous stores purchased by railways through the Indian Stores Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 127.98 lakhs as compared with 161-05 lakhs during the previous year. The reduction during the year 1930-31 was due chiefly to the general fall in market prices, and retrenchment by railways in the purchase of stores.

The Central Legislatures continued interest in the work of the railways was evidenced by the number of interpellations in connection with railway matters which amouted to 31 per cent of the total number of questions asked in the Legislature.

BREACHES AND WASHAWAYS

Heavy expense was incurred during the year owing to breaches, washaways and slips, some of the more serious being the washaway of four spens of 60 feet each of the Waghoor River Bridge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, damage to several bridges on the Eastern Bengal Railway and several breaches on the South Indian Railway including serious damage to the Nilgiri hill railway where bridges were completely washed out, a section of the line being out of commission from October 1930 to April 1931.

LESS ACCIDENTS.

The table of accidents appended to the Report shows a decrease of 1,225 as compared with the previous year, there being a decrease under all heads, except under train wrecking or attempted train wrecking. Accidents under this head increased from 58 in 1929-30 to 145 in 1930-31. Excluding casualties in railway workshops, the number of fatalities fell from 3,365 in 1929-30 to 3,180 in 1930-31, but there was a slight increase in the number of persons injured.

There was an improvement in the punctuality of the passenger train service, the percentage of trains not losing time being 76 as compared with 74 in the previous year on the broad gauge and 75 as compared with 73 on the metre gauge. There was also an improvement in the speed of through goods trains.

ROAD MOTOR TRANSPORT

There was no abatement in the extent to which railways continued to be subjected to competition from road motor transport. Information received by the Railway Board shows that the road services are usually not properly organised in that they run to irregular timings, the vehicles waiting until a full complement of passengers has been obtained, do not have settled charges, and are frequently in excess of requirements or overloaded. In consequence railways experienced difficulty in meeting competition for short lead traffic on certain lengths. The matter is one which has a foremost place in the consideration of railway administrations and of their traffic officers, and the report indicates some of the measures being adopted on the more important lines.

MORE INDIAN OFFICERS.

The percentage of Indians in the gazetted ranks of State-managed railways and in the corresponding grade of the principal Company-managed lines increased from 23.77 in 1925 and 33.97 in 1929-30 to 35.29 in 1931.

A brief description is included of the measures being adopted for the recruitment and training of staff and for improvements in their service conditions wherever feasible such as by acceleration of payment of wages, assistance to employees for the education of their children, staff benefit funds, etc.

AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

The final chapter contains a summary of the improvements to the passenger train service and in travel amenities effected during the year and a description of the activities of the State Railways Publicity Bureau with its branches in London and New York, reference also being made to the publicity work being undertaken on certain of the principal railways.

NEW VACUUM PROCESS

New Zealand's Experiments

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The new vacuum process which may displace freezing as means of keeping food fresh in transit is being tried by New Zealand.

The process is being tested by ships now enroute to Britain and evidence of it will be shown at the end of the month at the British Industries Fair where New Zealand is exhibiting in the Empire Marketing Board Section.

So far tests have not been sufficiently rigid to give absolute proof but there are great hopes. Shipping of perishable products without necessity of freezing opens up great possibilities.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

UNDER-TRIAL'S RIGHT TO INTERVIEW

Sukhdev Raj's Petition To Special Tribunal

MR. SALEEM DISAGREES WITH MAJORITY VERDICT

Though Sukhdev Raj's petition to the Special Commission trying the Punjab Conspiracy Case was rejected, there was difference of opinion among the Commissioners regarding the undertrial prisoners' right to have interviews.

The Majority Verdict says: "If an undertrial prisoner could convince the Government that his interview with an individual was really essential and that his application for it was not being made merely to embarrass the Government or to question its authority, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Government might be prepared to take the risk of admitting the visitor. But that does not say that it would not be justified in refusing the interview, if it were not so convinced.

But Mr. Saleem, another Comissioner disagrees with the majority verdict and says: "I am of opinion that an unconvicted prisoner has an absolute right to have an interview with any person with whom he may desire to communicate and that the only limitation on his right is that the interview must take place at a proper time and under proper restrictions.

LAHORE, Feb. 5.
(By Mail).

On the 10th December last Sukhdev Raj, an accused in the Punjab Conspiracy Case applied to the Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail that he should be allowed to interview certain persons. This request of his was rejected. Then he applied to the Special Commission trying the case to declare that he had an indefeasible right to such interviews. The President of the Commission, Mr. H. A. C. Blacker, with whom Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Commissioner, concurred, dismissed the petition. But Mr. Saleem, Commissioner, disgreed with the majority verdict. The text of his note of dissent and that of the majority verdict are given below:

MAJORITY VERDICT

The following is the text of the majority verdict:—

The facts underlying this petition are not in dispute. The petitioner, Sukhdev Raj, is an unconvicted criminal prisoner detained in the Lahore Central Jail under a warrant of this Court before which he is standing his trial. On 10th December last he applied to the Superintendent of the Jail to be permitted to interview certain persons. This request was refused. Sukhdev Raj now moves this Court to hold that his confinement is illegal, as it is being carried on in contravention of Section 40 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), which gives him an absolute and indefeasible right to such interviews, subject only to the proviso as to proper times and restrictions.

The question therefore which this Court has to decide is whether Section 40 gives an undertrial prisoner an absolute right to interview any person in the world or not.

It seems to me therefore that on the canon of interpretation all that Section 40 requires is that Government shall in every prison establish such machinery as may be necessary to allow for the admission of those persons who are to have an interview with an undertrial prisoner. But I cannot see that it can except by straining the sense of plain English words, be construed as meaning that this machinery must necessarily be used to admit a person whom Government may consider it absolutely unsafe to allow inside a jail.

NOT SUPERFLUOUS MANDATE.

It seems to me clear that in view of the meaning of the words employed in it Section 40 of the Act only lays down that adequate machinery shall be provided. It is also clear that the mandate to provide such a machinery is not superfluous. It has, however, been suggested that to construe Section 40 except as giving an absolute right to interview is inconsistent with the policy of the law to make the detention of an unconvinced prisoner as little irksome as possible. With that view I find it hard to agree. While fully aware of the existence of the said policy, I am also aware that there is a consideration which overrides it, if it cannot be reconciled with it namely the safety of the jail, and all that that implies. It is easy to see that cases may well arise in which the only certain method of forestalling a breach of or an attempted breach of jail discipline would be to forbid the admission of a particular individual to the jail. If an undertrial prisoner could convince the Government that his interview with that individual was really essential, and that his application for it was not being made merely to embarrass the Government or to question its authority, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Government might be prepared to take the risk of admitting the visitor. But that does not say that it would not be justified in refusing the interview if it were not so convinced.

It has also been suggested that Section 41 is exhaustive and gives the only set of circumstances in which admission may be refused. This however is not so. Section 41 does not deal with the case in which an interview has been prohibited. It deals with the case in which an interview having been granted, the visitor refuses to comply with the restrictions imposed. The search of a person who is not charged with an offence is a matter which the law does not regard lightly. Therefore it expressly lays down that if such a search is made, it must be made in private, that if the visitor does not submit to it he must be compelled even though the prisoners' interests suffer and that if such a case occurs a record must be made of it. It seems to me to be just as impossible to infer from this that refusal to submit to search is the only ground on which admission be refused, as it would be to infer that search is the only restriction which can be considered proper within the meaning of section 4.

Again it cannot be held that words "with whom prisoner may desire to communicate" mean that the prisoner's desire to communicate is binding on the authorities. It merely means that he is not to be forced to interview a person whom he does not want to see, just as the words "as long as they so desire" in section 36 merely mean that a prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment may not be made to work if he does not wish to do so.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S OPINION.

Finally it is suggested that if the Superintendent of the Jail has a direction to refuse any interview absurd results will follow. In the first place it is suggested that he could refuse admission to a legal adviser but this suggestion cannot be accepted. It has been held by the Bombay High Court that under section 349 Cr. P. C. an accused person has an absolute right to see his legal adviser. That being so the Superintendent, while having a discretion could not exercise it in a manner which was illegal by virtue of some other provision of the law. In the second place it is suggested that by a consistent policy of refusing each and every individual interview the Superintendent could arbitrarily deny the prisoner the right of interview absolutely.

But to accept this suggestion one must make the equally absurd presumptions that a responsible Executive Officer of a civilised Government is likely to and would be allowed by his superiors to act in such a manner. To my mind it is far more absurd to suppose that the legislature intended to make it impossible for the authorities to refuse admission to a jail to a person about whom they had the most reliable information that his information was likely to lead to the most deplorable results.

To sum up without straining the language I cannot construe Section 40 of the Prisons Act as meaning that an under-trial prisoner has an absolute right to interview any person in the world nor can I find anything unreasonable opposed to public policy, or leading to absurd results in construing it in the natural sense of its language, namely that it directs Government to provide machinery for the admission of persons with whom the prisoner may desire an intrview, if such interview has been sanctioned. In short the Prisons Act itself does not confer any right of interview, absolute or limited. It has left that to the Local Government to regulate by rule. Government has done so by adopting the model rules drafted by the Indian Jails Committee of 1919-20, which appear as paragraphs to ..... of the latest edition of the Jail Manual. It is clear from the language of these rules and the scheme of the division of them into "A General Rules" and "B Special Rules" relating to under-trial and civil prisoner if it is not inconsistent with a special rule or if it does not deal with a matter clearly provided for by special rule, Paragraph.....provides that an under-trial prisoner shall be granted "all reasonable facilities" for interviewing his "relatives, friends and legal advisers" and paragraph .....which cannot be said to be in any way inconsistent with it, gives the Superintendent discretion to refuse any particular interview. In the present case he has exercised his discretion given to him by law, and there is nothing to show that he has exercised in a manner contrary to law and there are no grounds for interference by this court.

The order of the Court is accordingly that the petition be dismissed.

MR. SALEEM'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

The following is the text of Mr. Saleem's note of dissent:

On the 10th December 1931 the petitioner, an unconvicted prisoner detained in the Lahore Central Jail under a warrant of this Court, applied to the Superintendent of the Jails that he wished to interview certain persons but these interviews were refused. He has now moved this Court praying that the Superintendent of the Central Jail be ordered not to refuse him any interview with any person with whom he may desire to communicate.

The decision of this application depends upon the interpretation that is put upon Section 40 of the Prison Act IX of 1894 and the question for determination is whether under that Section an undertrial prisoner has an absolute right to an interview with any person with whom he desires to communicate subject only to such an interview being held at a proper time and under proper restrictions or whether that Section merely provides for a machinery being set up for admitting only such persons as may be permitted by the Jail authorities to have an interview with an undertrial prisoner without conferring any right whatsoever on such a prisoner.

In construing this section regard must be had to the policy of the law with reference to under-trial prisoners. The policy of the law in England is expressed in Section 39 of the Prisons Act 1877 40 and 41 Vic-C. 21 which reads as follows:

TEXT OF PRISONS ACT.

"Whereas it is expedient that a clear difference shall be made between the treatment of persons unconvicted of crime and in law presumably innocent during the period of their detention in prison for safe custody only and the treatment of prisoners who have been convicted for crime during the period of their detention in prison for the purpose of punishment and that in order to secure the observance of such difference there shall be in force in every place in which prisoners are confined for safe custody only, special rules regulating their confinement in such manner as to make it as little, as possible oppressive, due regard only being had to their safe custody, to the necessity of preserving order and good government in the place in which they are confined, and to the physical and moral well-being of the prisoners themselves, therefore be it enacted....."

As the language of Section 40 has apparently been borrowed from the English Statute bearing on prisons it seems to me that the Indian Legislature did not intend to depart from that policy. Bearing this policy in mind the scheme of the Indian Prisons Act is fairly clear. Chapter VI deals with food, clothing, etc. of civil and unconvicted prisoners while Section 40 deals with visits to such prisoners. Certain rights are undoubtedly conferred on civil and unconvicted prisoners under Chapter VI with regard to their food, clothing, etc. and I see nothing in the language of Section 40 which indicates that no rights at all are being conferred on such prisoners with regard to visits to them. Under the General CXI Clauses Act (X of 1897)—words in the plural include the singular, unless there is anthing repugnant in the subject or context and it therefore follows that under Section 40, provision has to be made for the admission of any person with whom an under-trial prisoner may desire to communicate and that it does not mean that provision is to be made for the admission of persons generally only. Now it seems to me clear that when an enactment speaks of provision being made for a particular thing it implies that that thing shall be done and I am, therefore, of opinion that this section does confer an absolute right on an unconvicted prisoner to have an interview with any person with whom he may desire to communicate and that the only limitation on his right is that the interview must take place at a proper time and under proper restrictions.

I may add that the right of an unconvicted prisoner to an interview with his legal adviser has always been recognised by the Courts but the only section under which he can be held to have this right while in prison in Section 40. In this connection reference may be made to Inrenvans, 50 Bombay 741 in which Fawcett J. at page 476 says "the same policy is shown in Section 40 of the Prisons Act which lays down that subject to proper restrictions an unconvicted prisoner should be allowed to see his legal adviser in Jail."

I am fortified in my conclusion by Section 41 of the Act which deals with the only case in which admission may be absolutely refused. If the Jail authorities had the right to refuse any interview they objected to, it would be quite unnecessary to provide for such a case.

I would, therefore, grant this application

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Trade And Finance

LARGE AMOUNT OF STERLING SOLD TO GOVERNMENT

Silver Stocks Exceed 13,000 Bars

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, Feb. 5.

MONEY.

Money rates were quieter with call funds quoted between 4½ and 5 per cent. Treasury bill renewals were almost equal to maturities, the former amounting to Rs. 354.25 lacs and the latter to Rs. 367.75 lacs; but it is reported that a large amount of sterling has been sold to Government during the week at the tap rate. The trade demand as per the Bank's latest statement shows an increase of Rs. 120.67 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:— One to two months 5½ per cent.; three months 5½ per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 29th January shows a decline of Rs. 69.39 lacs in the Cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 8,90,24,000 as compared with Rs. 11.97 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.53, a decrease of 0.43 per cent. under a decree. Loans and Inland bills last week. ...e up by Rs. 40.40 lacs discounted a... 50 lacs respectively, and by Rs. 2... ...ts are down by while Cash cred... ...ument deposits Rs. 2.78 lacs. Gov... ...g Rs. 249.49 sits have decreased ... and other lacs to Rs. 7.11 crores ... Rs. 69.51 deposits by Rs. 51.56 lacs ... repaid crores. Government have ... Rs. 1 crore to the Bank th... ...ducing their borrowings against Ways and Means to Rs. 4½ crores. The Bank rate stands unchenged at 7 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The latest Paper Currency Statement of the 31st January makes an interesting reading. There is a further large decrease in silver coin and bullion aggregating Rs. 234 lacs. The reasons accounting for this incessant fall are mostly the improvement in the internal prices of commodities and secondly the replacement by silver coins of a part of the proceeds realised through the recent sales of gold bullion. The currency reserve which was overflowing with rupee coins, as recently as two or three months ago at the large figure of about 124½ crores, has parted with about Rs. 16 crores of silver coins which placed Government finances in an advantageous position. While the sale of redundant rupee coins realised only the bullion value, which now stands at about 20d. per ounce, the full taken value is realised for rupees withdrawn for circulation.

As per the same statement the Imperial Bank have borrowed a further Rs. 1 crore against internal bills of exchange putting up the total to Rs. 3½ crores. Notes in circulation have declined by Rs. 81.14 lacs to Rs. 179.16 crores. Securities in India are up by Rs. 46.89 lacs to Rs. 54.99 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 67.34 as against 68.31 a week ago.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The rise manifest in the price of gilt-edged securities last week was somewhat checked, prices being maintained at almost the same level throughout the week. Investment demand continued, particularly for short-term bonds, augmented by a reduction in the tap rate for intermediate treasuries. The total turnover was however, moderate in absence of sellers. 3½ per cent. Paper after declining from Rs. 54-1 to Rs. 53-10 closed at Rs. 54. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan after steadying from Rs. 92-2 to Rs. 92-4 closed at Rs. 92. 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 91-12 and Rs. 88 and 1950-55 at Rs. 80. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 were almost unchanged at Rs. 99-15, while 1933-36 Loan increased from Rs. 95-8 to Rs. 95-14. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 101-2. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan rose further from Rs. 61-8 to Rs. 61, while 1934-37 Loan showed no change at Rs. 83-8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan quietened to Rs. 69-2 while 1934 bonds improved to Rs. 92-8.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was remarkably steady and reflected the strength manifest in outside markets. The allottment of about 30 per cent. of the tenders at 1s. 6-1/8d. caused a mild surprise in the local market, but it is believed that large applications were made on Calcutta and Madras account, where gold business has now been diverted owing to disturbed situation in the local market. Some merchandise export bills were also placed this week and the tone of the market is steady to firm. Sellers of ready T.T quoted 1s. 6-3/32d. and Government's buying rate for intermediate is 1/6-5/32d. The following are the forward rates:—Upto 15th March 1/6-3/32; 16th March to 15th April 1/6-1/16; 16th April to 15th May 1/6-1/32 and 16th May to 15th June 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining from Dol. 3.45-7/8 to Dol. 3.45-1/8 closed at Dol. 3.45-5/8. French francs moved between 87.90 and 87.70 the closing being 87.71. The Belga appreciated at the close to 24.50 and the Italian lira to 66.75.

A press communique of the 3rd February states that on Wednesday tenders for £1,245,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 50 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 10th February on the same conditions as previously announced.

Another communique of the 2nd instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the ...ending 30th January amounted to £1...58,000 and since 1st April to date to £26,714,000. The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £49,761,803, of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

GOLD.

In the gold market some forward business was transacted yesterday and small lots of ready gold were placed almost every day. The total turnover in the local market was restricted, business in the yellow metal having been diverted to other trade centres. Last week's shipment of gold from India amounted to Rs. 219.63 lacs. The price of ready remained steady at about Rs. 29-2. Sovereign rates were unchanged and are quoted at Rs. 18-8 both for ready and ...very 20th February. The daily off-take still continues poor at 2400 tolas with stocks standing at the large figure of 7 la... tolas. In London the price of gold improved from the ... to 120s. 5d. ...nday, but declined to 119s. 5d. and closed at 120s. 1d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-3-0 and Rs. 29-0 for ready and 23rd February settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 208,866 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Although there were wide fluctuations in the other principal markets, this market was little affected and only limited business was transacted and that too being confined largely to carry-overs. Ready was quoted as high as Rs. 58-12 following a rise in London ... 11/16d. to 20d. on Monday a... In the Shanghai tael from ... 10-1/2d. to 1s. 11-1/8d. Towards the close, however, an easier tendency was manifest on ... advice from London and Shanghai. Ready is quoted at Rs. 58 per 100 tolas, at the close. Forward deliveries commanded a premium of about 12 annas per 100 tolas owing to excessive stocks on h... and aggregating about 13,000 bars and a comparatively poor offtake of about 20 bars a day. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20d and 19-1/8d for ready and 20-3/16d and 19-1/4 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56/12 and Rs. 58 for ready and Rs. 59/4 and Rs. 58/12 for 26th February settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 26,746 in coin. There is no shipment of silver from London this week.

SHARES.

A fair amount of business was done yesterday in the share market at hardening rates. Cotton mill shares were particularly firm following a rise in the price of raw cotton which is quoted at about Rs. 219 per candy. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 360; Century Rs. 222/8; Central India Rs. 275; Crescent Rs. 50; Fazulbhoy Rs. 295; Indian Bleaching Rs. 130; Indore Malwa Rs. 312/8; Kohinoor Rs 111/4; New Great Rs. 123/12; Pearls Rs. 165; Simplex Rs. 45 and Swadeshi Rs. 207/8.

The miscellaneous section was steady in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys improved from Rs. 21/14 to Rs. 25, while Defds showed no change at Rs. 280. Tata Hydro steadied from Rs. 113/7 to Rs. 115 and Tata Powers from Rs 408/12 to Rs. 415. Alcock shares improved by about Rs. 5 to Rs. 85 Bombay Burmahs gained about Rs. 13 to Rs. 332/8. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 102/13. Bombay Steams saw a rise from Rs. 160 to Rs. 167/8. Bundi Cements improved from Rs. 12/12 to Rs. 13/2 and Indian Cements from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150. Katni Ordys were placed at Rs. 136/4d. with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 503/12. Railway shares showed little or no price alterations, Ahd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 677/8, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 86/4, Siindh Light at Rs. 48/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 587/8.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 858/12 and Contributories at Rs. 211/4. Bank of India shares showed no change at Rs. 72/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/2.

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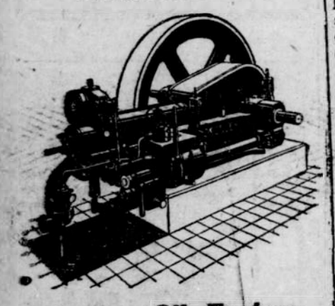

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STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share brokers have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	latest prices. £ sh. p.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 notes)	100 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	53 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 9 0
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 p.c. Preference	0 4 3
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord. Stock	0 8 10
Burma Coporation Ltd.	0 8 0
Calcutta Tramways Ordy.	0 9 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Limited	0 16 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	4 9 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	95 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1|2 p.c. Debs.	74 0 0
London and Rhodesian Minining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway Ordy.	1 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 10 6
Shahdara Sharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb.	57 10 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debs.	90 0 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939|50	100 10 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 5.

	Season to date.	This week	Corresponding. Season 1930-31	Week 1931
Total in Sight (excluding linters) ...	17,865	323	11,126	198 bales.
Forwarded to America mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters) ...	3,454	137	3,147	128 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports ...	5,218	383	4,647	163 ,,
Of which to Japan ...	1,333	148	660	53 ,,
Of which to China ...	821	77	238	13 ,,
Of which to G. B. ...	749	55	834	14 ,,
Of which to Germany ...	983	53	1,206	23 ,,
Stock at New York ...	——	212	——	227 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports ...	——	4,809	——	4,025 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns ...	——	2,123	——	1,627 ,,
World's Visible Supply ...	——	11,131	——	10,351 ,,
Of which American cotton ...	——	9,371	——	7,937 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters) ...	7,701	354	6,279	226 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	7,707	237	7,498	120 ,,

N.B.:—All figures are in thousands.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6.
Delhi, Jones, Gothenburg.
C|Dulbart, Lanyer, New York.
Varela, Denne, Busrah.
Vita, Beytangh, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.
Chybassa, Grahm, Calcutta.
Havildar, Dunean, Calcutta.
Suez Maru, Monlin, Kobe.
Jalajyoti, Owen, Rangoon.
Tensilva, Blockwell, Colombo.

LOADING.

February, 6.

Steamer C|Dalbart for New York.

S.S. Delhi.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Delhi arrived in harbour on Saturday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Dalbert:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer city of Dalbart arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela.—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Badarpur:—The B S O and D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalajyoti's sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Pensilva.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Pensilva, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with ballast.

S.S. Suez Maru.—The O S K Steamer Suez Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Havildar.—The T M Co's steamer Havildar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 6.

4 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-2 Graham Trading Co.
7 Gamaria 3282, N F N F M M & Co.
9 Tango Maru 4238 Kobe 13-2 Y Kaisha.
14 Kohistan 3708, U Kingdom 6-M M and Co.
15 Victoria 7115, Genoa 8-2 L. T. & M. I.
16 Khandalla 3289, E. and S. Africa, 10|2, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 13|2 M. M & Co.
3 Ellora 2567, Karachi 6-2 M M & Co.
8 Suez Maru 3330, Kobe, 7|2, O S Kaisha.
14 Janaki 530, Karachi 8|2, Malabar Coast.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Silverpine 3085 New York 9-2 Volkart Bros.
B Jalajyooti 3693, Rangoon, 7|2, Scindia S N Co.
C|R Warfield 3305, Rangoon, 9|2 M. M. and Co.
D/E Sirsa 3387 Calcutta 7-2 M M & Co.
G Ooscappelle 348, M'Coast 8|2, Merchant S N Co.
H Laxmi 124, M'Coast 6|2, National Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Bhutan, 5-2, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 6-2, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Matheson 8|2, J & Co.
Elysia 8|2, G T Co.
Clan Morrison 16|2, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Birkenfels 9|2, L Edwards Ltd.
Tulissee 9|2, L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels, 17-2, L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
President Munroe, 11|2, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Genoa Maru 16-2, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 19-2, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 9-2 O S Kaisha.
Chitral, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Pilsna, 9-2, L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Mangolia 13|2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 13|2, M M & Co.
Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Malwa 20|2, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine 6|2, Volkart Bros.
C|o Dalhart, N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania 11|2 G T Co.
C|o Hongkong, N F K N Co.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore, 13-2 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 13|2, N Y Kaisha
FOR COLOMBO.
Warfield 8|2, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Varela 12|2, M M & Co.
Barpeta 10|2, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria 8|2, M Italiana.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa 8|2, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla 19|2, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Malwa, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, Volkart Bros
C|o Dalhart, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T Co.
C|o Hongkong, K N Co
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FOR COLOMBO.
Warfield, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela, M M & Co.
Barpeta, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA
Victoria, M Italiana.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Dayavati G L D. 5|2|32
S.S. Victoria G L D. 5|2|32

IMPORTS.

S.S. Tango Maru, Agents: N Y Kaisha, Ltd; from Nagoya:—430 cases porcelain ware, 160 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—200 kegs red lead, 119 bales straw boards, 40 cases rubber goods, 1280 cases glassware, 319 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases canvas shoes, 120 cases cotton yarn, 30 cases rayon goods, 45 cases rayon yarn, 124 bundles brassware, 100 kegs coal tar.

From Kobe:—190 bales silk goods, 121 cases cotton shirting, 150 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting, 85 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 310 cases glassware, 280 cases rayon goods, 41 cases cotton goods, 449 cases straw boards.

From Yokohama:—101 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 20 cases rayon goods.

From Tokyo:—25 cases rubber goods.

From Vancouver:—105 cases salmon.

From Moji:—47 cases glassware, 2745 casks cement, 25 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—113 bales cotton shirting, 739 bags beans, 983 bags peas.

From Hongkong:—250 bags sugar candy, 150 bags beans.

From Canton.—20 cases tans, 769 bags cassia, 150 bags sugar-candy, 66 cases mats.

From Singapore:—430 pieces planks, 960 bags rattan, 54 bags betel nuts, 1911 bags sago flour.

From Penang:—250 slabs tin, 150 bags pearl tapioca.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool raw, C & Smith Ltd; 26 bales wool raw, R Harilal Bros; 83 bales wool raw, V Oomersey.

S.S. Benares, for Hamburg.—1358 bags groundnut cakes; 806 bags linseed, Ralli Bros, 552 bags joowari, S M Pajgor & Co; 1275 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.

For Antwerp.—75 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co, 100 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Rotterdam:—70 bags niger seed and 1068 bags joowari, M Bhuta & Co, 2380 bags groundnut cakes, H Ramji & Co., 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 606 bags groundnut cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 690 bags linseed, M Hoosen & Son; 635 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Passages:—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

From Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Pilsna, for Venice: 110 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

S.S. Silverpine, for Philadelphia:—1600 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co; 1600 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

SHARE BAZAR

BULLS BUYING DYEINGS

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Further sharp rise—Large turnover undertone good—War clouds induce demand—Mill cloth moving freely—Shorts nervous.

There was again free buying by Bull operators and the Chief centre of attract was Bombay Dyeing. Shorts are becoming nervous and encouraging reports about good sales of Indian cloth and free movement to interior market is inducing new buyers. War clouds over China are also discouraging sellers and the general sentiment continues bullish with possibility of a further rise. Of course there cannot be daily mounting rises but every reaction is likely to attract more support. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 658 and after declining Rs. 2 advanced to Rs. 670 and closed at Rs. 667|8. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 291 and advanced to Rs. 296 but later on ruled quiet on long liquidation. Burma shares ruled firm at Rs. 333 and Tata Steel ordinary shares also advanced to Rs. 25|10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 658 56 68 70 67
Century 208 15-10-10.
Colaba 70
Crescent 50 49
Lazul 291 90 96 91-14
Indore 315
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 271 78 76
New Great 121 25
Pearl 161 65 66
Simplex 43 46
Swadeshi 203 7 6
Burma 326 35 33
Hydro 113 15
Tram 102-13
Deff. 287
Ord. 24-2 25-14 10
Bundi 13-6 12
Indian 147 59
Katni Ord. 138 43.
Alcock 82 N.

MILLS.

Bombay Feb. 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	**80**
250 Bom. Dyeing	667-8
250 Bradbury P.	**127-8**
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	210-10
500 Central India P.	415
100 Central India	276-4
100 Colaba	70-10
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	49-6
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	**25**
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	291-14
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	315
250 Jamshed	**4**
50 Kastoorchand	7
100 Khatau	**83/12**
100 Kohinoor	111-4
250 Laxmi	680
100 Madhowji	**10-4**
250 Madras United	**200**
1000 Manecki Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**20**
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	125
100 New City	**44-6**
250 Pabani	87-8
250 Pearl	166-4
100 Phoenix	**250/0**
10 Premier	**1/4**
100 Shapurji	**5**
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	46-4
100 Swan	**57/8**
100 Swadeshi	206-4
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	**18**
500 Vishnu P.	**505**
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	**57/8**
500 Imperial	850
500-125 Imperial Contr.	210
100-50 India	74
5 Union	3-1-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	**56**
250 Indian	159-6
100 Katni 1st P.	**100**
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	143-2
10 Punjab P.	9/4
10 Punjab	7/14
100 Shahabad	173-2
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	**7-3**
15 Jupiter	**8-4**
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1370
10 Vulcan	**4-10**
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	695-4
50 Bom Tram. P.	63
50 Bom. Tram	102-13
100 Tata Hydro	101-4
100 Tata Hydro	115
1000 Tata Power P.	1005
100 Tata Power	410
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	687-8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	40
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	592-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	11-4
150 Tata Steel I P.	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49
30 Tata Steel D.	237-8
75 Tata Steel	25-10
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	82-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	131/4
250 Bom. Steam	168-2
90 Bom. Telephone	**41/8**
3s. Bom. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	333-2
50 Bom. Burma New	114-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	134-6
15 Scindia	6-15
3½ per cent Government Pp-per	**54-2**
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	92

RAW COTTON SITUATION

FRESH DEMAND FROM EAST

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report regarding the present cotton situation:—

The market has again been moving within narrow limits. The undertone has continued steady, with the exception of the break of about 17 points in New York on Tuesday. Such small re-actions are to be expected from time to time. The supply in America being so large every time a new high level is reached more cotton is offered for sale. Nevertheless, it is surprising how little cotton is being offered. The only explanation we can give is that of the available supply, 6,300,000 bales are said to be held off the market until the end of July. If this intention is really carried out the available supply at present prices is not so large as the supply figures would suggest. Meantime owing largely to the relative cheapness of American cotton, brought about by the smaller crops in other countries especially in India, American cotton continues to go into consumption on a much larger scale than was expected a few months ago. Export figures are running steadily ahead of the corresponding figures of last year and Spinners' takings up till the end of last month, which was the middle of the American cotton year, were not much short of 7-1/2 million bales. There are reasonable grounds for expecting that the figures for the second half of the season will be no less.

MARKET GUESSING ACREAGE.

The market is now trying to guess what will be the acreage for the next crop. There are many factors which will determine this figure but we do not think it would be wise to calculate on a reduction of more than 15 per cent. Such a reduction would mean an acreage of about 25 per cent less than was sown two years ago, when with an outturn about the average of recent years, excluding of course last year's freak effort, the crop was about 13 3/4 million bales. The possibilities, therefore, are for a crop next year of little more than 10 million bales. Such an outlook would go a long way to correct the unwieldy statistical position, under which the market has been labouring for the last year or so. No one, of course, can foretell the acreage nor the weather conditions during the coming season, but there is little doubt the cotton mind is working along lines such as indicated above, hence the steadiness in the market. We continue to look for a slow but steady improvement in American cotton values.

BULLISH STATEMENT

Bombay has again been a very narrow market, but in spite of the refusal of many merchants to trade, a fair amount of business is done in the forward market every day. Some fresh demand was reported from the Far East at the end of last week but Europe is still not interested in Indian cotton at present parities. All last week there was a better demand for locally made cloth at better prices, but this week the demand has been smaller with prices held at the advance. The undertone in the cotton market has been good and over the week prices have advanced about Rs 7 per candy. The shortness of the Indian crop is at last being appreciated. In spite of exports being much below normal, stocks in Bombay and Karachi are not accumulating as they should at this time of the year. In fact it would appear as if there will never be a large stock at either of these places throughout the coming season. This being so holders of cotton are not keen sellers and the sentiment in favour of higher prices is easily understandable.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Feb. 6.

March	6.65
May	6.84
July	6.99
October	7.22
December	7.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Feb. 3.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 47,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain, nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Feb. 6.

March	6.67
May	6.83
Middling Spot	6.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

March	7.12
May,	7.30
July	7.47
October	7.71
Novemb er	7.77
December	7.86
January	7.86
F.G.F. Spot	7.35

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.39
Fine (good staple)	5.51
Superfine (good staple)	5.63
OMRA—	
C.P. Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.75
C.P. Superfine (No. 1, ,,)	5.90
C.P. Choice (No. 1, Staple)	6.05
BENGAL—	
Good	4.86
Fully good	4.96
Fine	5.06
SCINDE—	
Fully good	4.96
Fine	5.06
Superfine	5.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

January 1932		
February ,,		5.23
March ,,		5.20
April ,,	5.21	5.19
May ,,	..	5.19
June ,,	5.21	5.19
July ,,		5.20
August ,,	5.22	5.21
September ,,		5.22
October ,,		5.23
November ,,	5.25	5.25
December ,,		5.29
January 1933		5.20
February ,,	5.32	5.31
Middling Spot		5.55

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes: 25 Feb|March sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb Cargoes; 25|9 Feb|March sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels. 28|9 Feb|March sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels? 33|9 May|June nominal.

AVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Feb. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch tandard No. 2—
C and F Calcutta Feb|March per cwt 8|9 nominal.
C and F Bombay Feb|Mar per cwt 8|9-1|2 nominal.
C and F Karachi, per cwt 8|9-1|2 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Feb. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) pct 7-1|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Feb. 6.

Chartered Bank of India A & China £12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £95 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £36 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £75 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £39
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £50
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £58
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £79
Consols 2½ per cent £55 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent £98 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3-4

LONDON METALS
London, Feb 6.

London Metals was closed today.

A Richly Perfumed Hair Dressing and Hair Preserver of unsurpassed quality. Obtainable at all well-known Stores.
Sole Agents:—THE EASTERN MERCANTILE Co.,
Post Box No. 303 : : : : Bombay 2.

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Total business in force exceeds	Rs. 1,65,00,000.

For Agency terms and other Particulars apply to:
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NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Feb. 6.
Demand Bills 3.44.62

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 6
Silver market featureless
Spot 19 1/4
Forward 19 3/8

GOLD.
London, Feb. 6
Bar Gold Fine per oz £5-19-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Feb. 6

Interest day to day loans 3 3/4 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 4 3/4 per cent.
Banks Bills 3 months 5 1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Feb. 6

T T London on Berlin 14.53
T T London on Amsterdam 8.57
T T London on Brussels 24.76
T T London Madrid 44.62
T T London on Milan 66.06
T T London on Berne 17.69
T T London on Paris 87.65
T T London on Prague 116.75
T T London on Athens 270.00
T T London on New York, (closing rate) 3.45 3/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Feb. 6

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) ton Feb/Mar sellers £12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Feb/Mar sellers £11-15-0

LINSEED
London, Feb. 6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Feb/Mar sellers £11-7-6
Linseed La Plata C I F Hull ton—Feb/Mar sellers £8-11-4
Linseed Bombay London ton—Feb/Mar sellers £12-2-6

LINSEED OIL
London, Feb. 6.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—March/April sellers 15/1 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—May/Aug sellers 16/1 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Feb. 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 2 7/8

PILGRIMAGE ON BICYCLE

800 Sikh Gurdwaras Visited

(From A Correspondent.)

PATIALA, Feb. 6.

Bhai Dhanna Singh, alias Lall Singh of Patiala, left his home town two years ago on a visit to the Sacred Shrines of Sikhs on a push bicyble. He took no money, spare tyres or clothes with him. From Patiala he went to Delhi and thence to Nadar in Hyderabad, Deccan.

He has visited 800 historical Sikh Gurdwaras in various places. He travelled in Behar, Orrisa, Bengal, and Assam. Bhai Dhanna Singh is staying with S. Karam Singh Rekhi, near Arya Samaj, Patiala, and intends to visit Kabul, Persia, Chinese Turkistan and other countries through which Guru Nanak Dev travelled, and to take photographs of the sacred places.

He is making a record of local traditions and old stories connected with the Sikh Gurus prevalent in those places which he visits. It is estimated he will require about 3,000 photographic film cards costing about Rs. 700/-. He will start for Kabul in May and those who want to help him may send their contributions (however small) to S. Kahn Singh, Rhais of Nabha.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' R. I.

FOR POSSESSING ARMS AND AMMUNITION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

For possessing two revolvers, one pistol, and eight cartridges, Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, a political suspect, and Satyendra Kumar Bose, were, today, sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the capacity of a special magistrate, to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused were followed in a motor bus by the C.I.D. and arrested on Chowringhee Road a few days also.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J12

BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932

ORDINANCE RAJ.

WOMEN PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

Congressmen Arrested In Gaekwar's Territory

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

A women's procession under the leadership of Mrs. Maniben Zaveri, Dictator, Gujerat Congress Committee, was to be taken out this evening from Khadia in observance of Medical Day. Long before the time fixed for the procession the Deputy Police Superintendent Khan Bahadur Nadirsha and other police officers arrived and arrested Mrs. Maniben Zaveri and other women. Then all those assembled left the place one by one and started in a procession from another place. The procession had proceeded a short distance when police stopped it and arrested all the women in the procession. Another procession was formed but this also met with similar fate.—A.P.

ARRESTS AND RELEASES IN SURAT DIST.

Books And Money Seized At Vapi

SURAT, Feb. 6.

Seven men including Dr. Khandubhai Desai of Navsari who had been arrested on suspicion under the Emergency Ordinance were released to-day on parole. Dr. Khandubhai has been ordered not to leave his town without the District Magistrate's pemission and not to participate in anti-Government activities. He has also been ordered to report himself to the police thrice daily at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The remaining six who belong to Surat have been required to report themselves once a week to the police and have been ordered not to leave the city limits and not to participate in anti-government activities.

RELEASED ON APOLOGY.

Gulabbhai Haribhai Vasi, headmaster Morarji Bechardas, Asst. Headmaster, Rander Town Municipal Gujerati School, who were being tried for the alleged offence of hoisting national flags on the school building at midnight on January 25, in connection with the celebration of Independence Day were ordered to be released by Mr. Kunte, Magistrate, as both the accused have tendered written application to the sub-inspector stating that they are loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and they have never participated in the civil disobedience movement, and will not participate in future, whereupon the sub-inspector who was the complainant withdrew the complaint.—

YOUTH JAILED.

Sima Kalyanji, 14 years old volunteer was arrested yesterday from a train near Surat station while distributing unauthorised cyclostyled patrikas. The boy was tried to-day by Mr. Kunte who found him guilty under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to 6 months' imprisonment.

ARRESTED FOR DEFYING ORDER.

A Pardi message says that one Shanker Mulji of Kaira District who had been deported from Surat District by the District Magistrate under the Emergency Ordinance has been arrested for entering Surat District in contravention of the order.

Cases against 15 villagers of different villages in Pardi taluka have been withdrawn on their giving written undertaking not to participate in the civil disobedience movement.

Gordhan Shivaghai of Baroda territory who is serving in a hotel in Vapi village, and who has been arrested in connection with the printing of unauthorised newssheets and organising Congress meetings was sentenced, to-day, by the Bulsar Magstirate to pay a fine of Rs. 600, or in default, imprisonment for a month and a half. The fine was paid by the hotel-keeper who employed him

BOOKS AND MONEY SEIZED.

The police also searched the hotel in question and took possession of several books and Rs. 64-8 alleged to be Congress money and also Rs. 3-4, which sum is alleged to have been realised by the sale of unauthorised news sheet.

Pardi Anjumane-Islam has, passed a resolution protesting against the Baroda legislature's resolution allowing music before mosques.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN BARODA STATE

Move For Extradition

SURAT, Feb.7.

On receipt of information that unauthorised newssheets entitled "Bardoli Satyagraha" were being cyclostyled in a certain house in a small village in Baroda State on the borders of Bardoli Taluka, the Dy. Superintendent of Police at Bardoli, Khan Bahadur Ismal Desai caused a search to be made by the Baroda police through the Navsari authorities. As a result of the search the Baroda police took possession of a cyclostyle machine and arrested two congressites.

They are being proceeded against by the Baroda police on a charge of disseminating seditious matter in Baroda territory. Action has also been taken by the Bardoli police under the Extradition Act for the surrender of the two accused to the British Government.—A. P.

JAILED FOR CARRYING PATRIKAS

Bicycle Attached To Recover Fine

SURAT, Feb.7.

The Bardoli police arrested a man named Manilal Dalabhai of Bardoli Ashram while he was coming to Bardoli on a bicycle from Umrate village in Baroda territory carrying a bundle of cyclostyle patrikas. He was placed before the Bardoli Magistrate who found him guilty under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The bicycle was attached in lieu of the fine, and a sum of Rs. 20 was realised for it. It is understood that the Kaira authorities have been told to realise the remainder of the fine as the accused belongs to Kaira.—A. P.

NO-TAX PROPAGANDA

Four Volunteers Jailed

SURAT, Feb.7.

While carrying on no-tax propaganda in Bardoli taluka three women volunteers were arrested along with another worker, named Dalatrai Makanji of Vyara. All the four were sentenced by the Bardoli Magistrate to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN MALABAR

Madras Home Member Wants Definite Details

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Raman Menon and Pocker, M.L.C.'s, waited on the Home Member this afternoon and brought to his notice certain alleged police excesses in Malabar in connection with their treatment of volunteers. The Home Member is reported to have asked them to furnish definite details of alleged police excesses to enable him to call for reports. The deputationists are reported to have promised to provide details next week.

"A QUIET WEEK"

A Government communique regarding civil disobedience says:—The week was quiet and free from serious incidents. The total number of persons convicted or bound over since the beginning of the movement is 952.

Apologies and undertaking as to future behaviour have been received in some cases and considered on their merits.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAKA

Attachments, Arrests And Convictions

TWO BOYS SENTENCED TO TO FLOGGING

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 5.

The D. S. P. of Bijapur has issued a notice prohibiting Prabhat Pheries and processions, etc. in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgud and Galgali in Bijapur district.

ARRESTS AT BAGALKOT.

On the 2nd inst. five men were arrested for leading a procession in contravention of the orders of the D. S. P.

ARRESTS AT GALGALI.

Subanacharya Gothe and Raghawendra Habbu, two Nationalist workers of Galgali were arrested on the 3rd inst. Three volunteers were also arrested on the same day for defying the order of the D. S. P.

Two boys under 10 years were sentenced to 10 stripes each. Three others were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. each.

FOR THEIR SONS' 'CRIMES'.

At Sirsi, wearing apparel and cooking utensils belonging to the parents of Covind Subha Bhat who was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 for participating in Forest Satyagraha, were attached.

Similar attachments were made in the houses of the parents of Ramachandra Hegade and Laxman Nadgir.

Attachments of cooking vessels were made in several places in Siddapur to realize the amount of grass tax which people have refused to pay.

SCHOOL MASTER WARNED.

A school master at Herur in the Siddapur taluka has been ordered not to allow his students to do Congress work, on penalty of being held responsible for the conduct of his pupils.

Yesterday, Ramanagauda, a newspaper agent was sentenced to one year R. I. for being in possession of Congress bulletins.

A hotel-keeper was fined Rs. 100 for serving meals to a nationalist.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST SJT. DIWAKAR.

Sjt. R. R. Diwakar who was arrested under the Ordinance last month has been charged under Section 124 (A) I.P.C. for an article in "Karmaveer" alleged to be seditious, and will be brought to Dharwar for his trial shortly.

SELLING LEADERS' PHOTOS.

One man has been arrested in Horitti fair for selling photos of nationalist leaders.

Beware Of Political Agitators

WADHWAN STATE'S WARNING TO PUBLIC

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 6.

It is understood that there is a move to return the portion of Wadhwan Civil Station to Wadhwan State. Recently the A. G. G. had been here for a few hours and there were consultations regarding this move between him and the Polical Agent.

It is learnt from a reliable source that the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has cautioned Dhrangadhra State public, who reside there not to join the political agitators.

JUNAGARH SITUATION.

The Junagarh Situation has again taken a serious turn and Hindus are observing hartal. The Council of the state is dissolved.

The Veraval Murder Case is to be now conducted by special Judge Mr. Folly, the Judicial Commissioner of Western India States Agency.

STUDENTS WARNED

It is learnt that the educational authorities have instructed students of Jethpur as to the consequences of taking active part in Congress activities. Other parts of the Agency are also similarly instructed.

TWO GERMAN DOCTORS JAILED

Responsibility For Death Of 77 Children

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Berlin—Sensational trial at Lubeck of three doctors and one nurse charged with criminal responsibility in respect of death of seventy-seven children after the administration of Calmette treatment ended to-day.

Doctor Deycke was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Doctor Altstaedt to fifteen months for criminal negligence in administering treatment but charges of criminal negligence in introducing treatment into Lubeck were dismissed.

The other accused, Doctor Klotz and Nurse Schuetze were found not guilty.—Reuter's Special.

FATAL ATTACK ON DAFFADAR

Grant Of Rent-Free Land To Relatives

PATNA, Feb. 6.

The Bihar Government in a communique on a case of mob violence in Monghyr District resulting in injuries to 21 persons of the police party states that Daffadar Bhagwat Singh, whose left leg was fractured, died in the Sardar Hospital and was given a military funeral which, among others, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police attended. Raja Raghunandan Prasad was also present at the funeral and he has given Rs. 100 and 25 bighas of rent-free land to the relatives of the deceased. The District Magistrate has made a grant of Khas Mahal land. The local Court and Government offices remained closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Communique, giving details of the incident, states that the Daffadar, who was old, got separated from the Police Party and was brutally assaulted by the mob.—A.P.

MYSORE & INDIAN REFORMS

Enquiry Committee Considers Question Of Annual Tribute

MYSORE, Feb. 6.

The States Enquiry Committee met this afternoon at the Government House when the Mysores case with reference to future Indian constitution presented in the form of memorandum was discussed at length, in a conference with Mysore authrorities.

The proceedings which were strictly in camera lasted four hours. It is understood that the subjects discussed included (1) Mysores share in Imperial Customs duties, (2) restorationo to the Durbar of the assigned tract of the civil and military station in Bangalore, (3) abolition of the annaul tribune of 24-1/2 lakhs now levived by the Imperial Government.

A banquet was given to-night by His Highness the Maharaja in honour of the visitors.—A. P.

THE FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

AGRA, Feb. 6.

The Franchise Committee arrivhed here this morning. The members were welcomed by the Commissioner of Agra who was on the platform to receive them. The Committee is due to reach Lucknow early to-morrow (Sunday) and to meet and discuss matters informally with the members of the Provincial Franchise Committee.—A. P.

NO MORE BANQUETS AND RECEPTIONS!

Geneva Conference's Economic Plan

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Geneva—In view of the economic crisis the entertainments bureau of the Disarmament Conference has decided on total suppression of all banquets and receptions which had previously been one of the features of the gatherings at Geneva.—Reuter.

'WAVE OF INDISCIPLINE & INTOLERANCE"

Menace To Educational System

SIR S. JACKSON'S REGRET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

His Excellency the Governor, addressing the annual Convocation assured the University of Government help and announced a grant of Rs. 400,000 this year and Rs. 360,000 for succeeding years subject to certain conditions. He referred to the menace to the educational system of the country and to young lives entrusted to it, which the present wave of indiscipline and intolerance of control presented.

He regretted that teachers and parents alike appeared of late to have lost that influence which they could and should have wielded over the rising generation. The process, he added, unless arrested, was fraught with disaster to the country and students alike. The active participation in the political arena of young boys in their 'teens had not, according to His Excellency, proved beneficial either to themselves or to the body politic.

"YOUNG MEN MISLED."

The Vice-Chancellor in the course of his address said that he could not deny the undoubted fact that some of their young men had been misled by designing persons beguiling them into the wrong path for their own selfish ends, and that the danger was still very great, requiring the utmost efforts to keep students in the path of normal activities. Earlier, he pointed out, the financial difficulties of the University, which was faced this year with a deficit of Rs. 83,000.—A.P.

"UNDER SENTENCE"

Governor & Wife Long Marked Down "Revolutionaries"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

It appears that the police authorities had taken all possible precautions, particularly against bombs, of which a large number have recently been found in Calcutta. It is known that His Excellency and Lady Jackson have long been under the revolutionaries "sentence of death." Their Excellencies insisted on carrying out the extra heavy programme of public and social activities which always mark the activities of the Governors towards the close of their tenure. During the past few days the programme has been specially full, and Their Excellencies have been attending sports and other prize distributions. The forthcoming visit of the Franchise Committee to Calcutta, coupled with the work connected with the Legislative Council now in session added to the Governor's work, to which he returned this evening, after the University outrage and carried on his duties connected with the question of constitutional reforms.—A.P.

"OPPOSED TO INDIA'S BEST INTERESTS

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Syndicate's resolution regarding the attempt on the Governor's life further expressed the sincere admiration of the serene fortitude with which the Hon. Lady Jackson stood by, and supported His Excellency. It reiterated the conviction that such acts of terrorism were opposed to the best traditions of India, and constituted a serious menace to the cause of the country's advance and culture.

The meeting further recorded satisfaction at the spontaneous outburst of joy and cheering with His Excellency was greeted by the entire assembly including students as soon as it was known that his life had been saved, and as His Excellency proceeded to resume his address.

RELATIONS OF BINA DAS.

Bina Das is a daughter of Mr. Beni Madhab Das, a retired Headmaster of the Government Sanskrit Collegiate School, Calcutta, and a sister of the well-known Congress worker Kalyani Das, a graduate of the Calcutta University, who is now serving out a sentence of nine months' imprisonment under the recent Ordinance. Bina Das belongs to Chittagong.

The Police Commissioner and other important police officials were present at the Senate Hall during the stay of His Excellency there.—A.P.

Military Fires On Mob At Uri & Handwara

SEQUEL TO MOB ATTACKS

Lathi Charge At Srinagar

SRINAGAR, Feb. 6.

Further enquiries into yesterday's incident show that water-hose failing to disperse the mob, police made a lathi charge when they were attacked by the mob with stones.

About 30 persons were discharged last night on their tendering apology and some were discharged to-day. The remaining arrested persons will be tried.

A Muslim mob is reported to have grown violent in Uri and Handwara, where the military is understood to have fired in self-defence, resulting in a number of casualties. The news has not been confirmed.

The city is quiet.

INVESTIGATING STAFF ENGAGED.

LAHORE, February 6.

It is understood that the police authorities in Jhelum have placed a strong and specially organised investigating staff to look into the cases where villagers from the British territory are alleged to have taken part in looting in the Mirpur area in Kashmir State. In some cases stolen property has been recovered and indentification will soon be carried out.

REFUGEES RETURN.

Refugees who have reached British territory around Jhelum from Kashmir owing to the disturbed conditions in the State are all returning, as the situation in Kashmir has improved.

At Moga, a meeting announced to celebrate the "Peshawar Day" was postponed, as none had turned at the place of the meeting.—A.P.

MOB ATTACKS POLICE OFFICIALS

70 Arrested In Srinagar

JAMMU, Feb. 6.

While Mirpur, Kotli, Bhimber, Rajouri and Poonch were quiet, there was trouble of a serious nature at Shrinagar, Uri and Handwara, yesterday. At Srinagar a crowd of about 4,000, excited by seditious speeches, attacked police officials in Khankahi Mahulla and a head constable was severely wounded. 70 persons were arrested and the crowd was dispersed.

FIRING AT URI.

At Uri a mob threw stones at and wounded Government officials including the Tehsildar, Mr. Ali Gauhar Khan. Some officers were also assaulted. Thereafter the crowd made a rush to loot the bazar, and orders for dispersal being disregarded the Tehsildar ordered the police to open fire as a result of which, two persons were killed and six wounded. Military reinforcements are being sent to Uri.

FIRING AT HANDWARA.

At Handwara, a mob carrying firearms, axes and other weapons surrounded the town and looted the bazar and shot a policeman. Both the military and the police opened fire after which the mob dispersed. The casualties here are not yet known.

QUIET AT POONCH.

At Poonch the situation seems to be quiet. Mr. Jardine has reached there with troops.—A.P.

50 P. C. OF SERVICES RESERVED FOR MUSLIMS

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR ISSUED BY KASHMIR GOVT.

SRINAGAR, Feb. 6.

The Government has issued a confidential circular to departmental heads reserving 50 per cent. of the services for Muslims.—A.P.

GOVERNOR ON HIS "MOST LUCKY ESCAPE"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

"I have had a most lucky escape as the girl fired point blank at ten feet range."

So said His Excellency the Governor, to-night, when being overwhelmed with congratulations.—A.P.

DEATH OF EX-DICTATOR OF PERU

Career Punctuated By Revolt

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Lina—For fifteen years, Dictator of Peru, ex-President Leguia died to-day in hospital, whither he had been removed from prison in November, a dying man.

He had been under arrest on charges of unlawful enrichment since August, 1930, when he was deposed by military junta.

His career was punctuated by revolt and when deposed in 1913 he was exiled and took refuge in London until recalled to Peru after war.—Reuter's Special.

21 MEN DROWNED?

Sequel To Snow Storm In Nova Scotia

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Halifax, Nova Scotia—All hope has now been abandoned for twenty-one missing men from United States schooner "Eleanor Nickerson" which was run down and sunk by Belgian steamer "Jean Jadot" during a blinding snowstorm yesterday.

Eleven of the missing persons are Nova Scotians.—Reuter's Special.

DARTMOOR JAIL OUTBREAK

Tributes To Governor & Col. Turner

DUPARCQ'S INQUIRY REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rugbp.—Reports of recelt disorders in Dartmoor Convict Prison was issued to-day.

The main conclusions of Mr. Duparcq, who conducted the inquiry are that the disorder was not caused by changes in administration. Dartmoor is unsuitable for the confinement of dangerous prisoners. There is ground for suspicion of collaboration from outside with dangerous convicts. Small percentage of officers is guilty of irregularities.

The belief that man had been assaulted on the morning of the disorder made many men resentful, who would otherwise have been loyal. The Governor is an excellent administrator and had been just in his dealings. He made an error of judgment in addressing the men in the Chapel on Saturday. Colonel Turner and the Governor should have foreseen the possibility of trouble on the parade ground and should not have taken the risk of letting out all the prisoners for normal exercise. Colonel Turner acted with the greatest courage during the disorder. That there were no escapes and little serious injury was due to the coolness and discretion of the officers. Many prisoners acted with great bravery and some played honourable parts. None but a small number had murderous intentions.—B.O.W.

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